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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

[From "Songs of the Sierras."]

MY INDIAN LOVE.

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

* * * * * * I love
A forest maiden; she is mine;
And on Sierra's slopes of pine,
The vines below, the snows above,
A solitary lodge is set
Within a fringe of watered firs;
And there my wigwam fires burn,
Fed by a round brown patient hand;
That small brown faithful hand of hers
That never rests till my return.
The yellow smoke is rising yet;
Tiptoe, and see it where you stand
Lift like a column from the land.

There are no sea-gems in her hair,
No jewels fret her dimpled hands,
And half her bronzed limbs are bare;
But round brown arms have golden bands,
Broad, rich, and by her cunning hands
Cut from the yellow virgin ore,
And she does not desire more.
I wear the beaded wampum belt
That she has wove—the sable pelt
That she has fringed red threads around;
And in the morn, when men are not,
I wake the valley with the shot,
That brings the brown deer to the ground.
And she beside the lodge at noon
Sings with the wind, while baby swings
In sea-shell cradle by the bough—
Sings low, so like the clover sings
With swarm of bees; I hear her now,
I see her sad face through the moon......
Such songs! would earth had more of such!
She has not much to say, and she
Lifts never voice to question me
In aught I do...... and that is much.
I love her for her patient trust.
And my love's fortyfold return—
A value I have not to learn
As you......at least as many must......

......She is not over tall or fair;
Her breasts are curtained in her hair,
And sometimes through the silken fringe,
I see her bosom's wealth, like wine,
Burst through in lucious ruddy tinge—
And all its worth and wealth are mine.
I know not that one drop of blood
Of prince or chief is in her veins;
I simply know that she is good,
And loves me with pure womanhood.
...... When that is said, why, what remains?

◆

LOOKING OUT INTO THE NIGHT

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Looking out into the night,
I beheld in space afar
Yonder beaming, blazing star;
And I marvel at the might
Of the Giver of the rays,
And I worship as I gaze,
Looking out into the night.

Looking out into the night,
I espy two lovers near,
And their happy words I hear,
While their solemn troth they plight;
And I bless the loving twain,
Half in pleasure, half in pain—
Looking out into the night;

Looking out into the night,
Lo!—a woman passing by,
Glancing 'round with anxious eye,
Tearful—fearful of the light;
And I think what might have been
But for treachery and sin—
Looking out into the night.

Looking out into the night,
I beheld a distant sail
Roughly beaten by the gale,
'Till it vanished from sight,
And I ponder on the strife
Of our fleeting human life—
Looking out into the night.

Looking out into the night,
I bethink me of the rest,
And the rapture of the blest,
In the land where all is light;
Sitting on the heavenly shore,
Weeping never—never more.
"Looking out into the night!"

◆

INDOLENCE.

Indolent! indolent!—yes, I am indolent;
So is the grass growing tenderly, slowly;
So is the violet fragrant and lowly,
Drinking in quietness, peace and content!
So is the bird in the light branches swinging,
Idly, his carol of gratitude singing,
Only on living and loving intent.

Indolent! indolent!—yes, I am indolent!
So is the cloud overhanging the mountain;
So is the tremulous wave of a fountain,
Uttering softly its eloquent psalm;
Nerve and sensation in quiet reposing,
Silent as blossoms the night dew is closing,
But the full heart beating strong and calm.

Indolent! indolent!—Yes, I am indolent,
If it be idle to gather my pleasure
Out of creation's uncoveted treasure,
Midnight and morning, by forest and sea—
Wild with the tempest's sublime exultation,
Lonely in autumn's forlorn lamentation,
Hopeful and happy with spring and the bee.

Indolent! indolent!—art thou not indolent,
Thou art living unloving and lonely,
Wrapped in a pall that will cover thee only;
Shrouded in selfishness, piteous ghost!
Sad eyes behold thee, and angels are weeping
O'er thy forsaken and desolate sleeping;
Art thou not indolent?—Art thou not lost?

◆

"My Wife Once."

At St. Louis, the other day arrived an elegantly dressed and apparently wealthy lady from Cleveland, who wished to go a short distance in the country. There being no stage at that hour, a gentleman was found who lived in the direction indicated, and was willing to favor the lady with a ride. The St. Louis Herald tells the remainder of the story: "But lo! upon being confronted with each other, they each positively declined having anything to do with the other, and the gentleman incontinently bolted. Upon being asked why this was thus, he replied; "Thunder! I know that woman! She was my wife once, and I woulnd't ride ten miles with her for $500!" The lady subsequently hired a carriage, and on the way informed the driver that she had found out something that she had wanted to know for a long time." Further developments are awaited with interest.

ALICE GRAY,

Or a Working Girl's Story.

I can remember the time when work was a dull, meaningless word to me; when fond, doting parents surrounded me with every luxury possible to conceive, for my father was considered a wealthy man, and the magnificent house and grounds, costly carriages and numerous servants, certainly betokened the assertion "what a careless happy life I led," till suddenly my parents were both stricken down by a violent epidemic, and I was left an orphan at the age of seventeen. I shudder, even now, as memory recalls that desolate period, and the bitter feelings that surged over me, when the full consciousness of my bereavement forced itself upon me.

My father's only brother had been summoned from New York, and to his care and love my father had consigned me. I cannot say I fancied my uncle. He was a stern silent man, very unlike my father, but there was a look of sadness upon his face that won my pity, and I tried to like him for my father's sake.

After the funeral, my uncle, by investigation, found we had been living far beyond our means, and that in consequence we were seriously involved in debt. This was an unexpected calamity to me, and it is no wonder my face blanched with sudden fear, as I listened to my uncle, for the knowledge of my wealth made the thought of living in my uncle's family bearable. One thing I was resolved upon; I would not be dependent upon my uncle's bounty, either for my support, or the payment of our debts. Every cent I determined to pay a soon as I could honorably earn it. The house and everything of any value, was sold, and after distributing the proceeds among the creditors, we departed for New York.

My uncle lived on ——Avenue, in a magnificent house, elegantly furnished with everything art could devise, or wealth procure, and yet there was a chilling, inhospitable look about everything that pertained to it.

My aunt met us in the hall, as we entered, and after saluting my uncle, greeted me with a few polite words of welcome, which quite put to flight the pretty little speech I had prepared to make on the occasion, and brought the hot tears of disappointment to my eyes, but forcing them proudly back I turned to meet my cousin Mabel. I had heard my mother often speak of her beauty, but I was totally unprepared for the vision of loveliness before me, and stood gazing like one spell-bound. No pen can describe the deep violet eyes, the softly tinted cheeks, or the long golden hair, that fell in countless curls over the white shoulders. She was of medium height, and could not have been more than eighteen, and might have passed for much younger. If anything, she met me less cordially than her mother, merely remarking that I looked tired, and had better be shown to my room.

My aunt rang the bell, and when the servant appeared, I was conducted to a pleasant apartment on the third floor. When I was alone I gave vent to my feelings, and wept long and bitterly, till remembering that I must soon appear at dinner, I tried to bathe away all traces of my tears, but it was of no use; my eyes were red and swollen, making my face, which wes never pretty, look absolutely ugly. The mirror reflected a pale but clear complexion, a well formed head, covered with bands of black, glossy hair, and large, deep gray eyes, an ordinary looking girl, certainly.

The dinner bell interupted my criticism, and hurriedly finishing my toilet, I descended to the dining-room, where the family were already assembled, with a young gentleman, who was introduced to me as Dr. Clifford. I liked him at once, there was something so kind and genial about him. He was a handsome man, too—tall and well proportioned, with an abundance of brown, wavy hair, which clustered about a broad, white forehead. The eyes, too, were brown and expressive, while the mouth was a singular combination of gentleness and power. He was free and easy in his manners, addressing his remarks first to one and then another, till even my aunt's proud face relaxed, and a smile hovered about the lips, as if in fear of being detected. The evening passed pleasantly, and after hiss departure, I introduced the subject of self-support. At first my uncle opposed it, but Mrs. Gray so warmly favored it, he promised to consider it, and give me his opinion in a few days. But I was not idle. I looked among the advertisments in the daily papers every morning but not finding anything that reached my case, I determined to visit several publishing houses, and see if I could not procure some copying to do. So accordingly, one day, I started, with confident hopes of a situation before night, and in imagination I saw the heavy debt paid with my earnings. The first place on my list I entered, with not a little trepidation, and made known my errand. Very kindly my request was listened to, and just as kindly I was informed that they had no need of my services. I tried place No. 2 with no better encouragement, than if they wanted my service they would let me know. As I was leaving the last place, the editor gave me the address of a gentleman on——Street, who frequently employed copyists. I followed the direction, and was soon in the presence of an elderly gentleman, who, when I told him what I wanted, suggested that I should learn phonography, adding that if I would learn it, he would give me a situation as soon as I was competent to fill it.

He reccommended a teacher, whom I engaged on my way home.

I shall never forget the first lesson; the alphabet and outlines, curves and hooks, looked like Greek to me, and I believe I should have given up but for the fear of ridicule, which I knew would be showered upon me at home, so with this stimulative I persevered, and at the end of a year I was able to report. I presented myself before the gentleman who had offered me a situation, and my labors began at once. I received larger wages than I had expected, and carefully hoarded every cent, with only one thought or ambition—to free my father's name from dishonor.

A year had passed away. Dr. Clifford called frequently to see us, making the sombre, old house bright with his presence. He always treated me with a great deal of attention, and when we were alone there was a tender deference in his manner towards me, that I could not account for. I had never tried to define my feelings towards him. It was sufficient for me to know he was my friend, and that in any trouble that might befall me, I had one who would support and comfort me.

It may be imagined that but for Dr. Clifford my sojourn there would have been anything but pleasant. My uncle and aunt rarely spoke to me; Mabel never, unless to ridicule or censure. So the days passed on. My salary had been increased and I had economized so closely, that already I had discharged a portion of the debt; but such close application was fast breaking down my constitution, and though I blinded my eyes to the fact, it still remained a tormenting reality. At the close of a week of excessive labor, I was suddelnly taken ill with typhoid fever. Dr. Clifford was immediately sent for, but when he arrived I was unconscious. I did not see the anxious face that bent over me, or hear the soft, endearing words he uttered. I should have been a happier woman if I had.

For many weeks my life was despaired of but with constant and skillful attention, I was soon pronounced out of danger, and things glided back to their old routine, with one exception. Dr. Clifford no longer treated me with the shy deference that had so long marked his conduct. Love showed itself in every slight caress, and lingered in every look and word, and though he had never spoken of it, or asked me to be his wife, I read "the song without words," and its glad music filled my heart with joy and happiness, making my life, which had so long been dull and cheerless, blossom with strange beauty and fragrance.

"Mabel, I want to tell you something; may I?"

I think Harvey Clifford regretted the question, or, at least, the manner in which it was worded, the next minute, when he saw the flush of pleasure, and the bright, expectant look upon the fair face of Mabel Gray.

"Certainly, Harvey. I am always happy to listen to you," and the soft, musicial voice was tremulous with emotion, and the white lids veiled the drooping eyes as she answered him.

"Well, Mabel; I have learned to love this little cousin of yours, or rather, I have loved her since the first time I saw her, and I want you to tell me if the field is clear, or if some happy man has already won the prize I covet."

This was said with an assumed playfulness, but there was a lurking earnestness in the voice, and Harvey Clifford waited anxiously for the answer.

"I cannot tell you Harvey; we are not intimate enough for me to know, but even if there was no such impediment to your wooing, I should be sorry to see you betrothed to such a woman."

"What do you mean, Mabel?" and in his eagerness he took her hand and almost crushed the white jeweledfingers. For a moment Mabel hesitated, for artful as she was she was not wholly lost to honesty, and there was something in a bold, deliberate falsehood she shrank from. But against her scheming policy and crafty reason she had given her heart, unsought, into this man's keeping, and night and day plotted how to win; and was this to be the end of her labor? She knew his great regard for integrity and truth, and the temptation was too great.

"I would not tell you, Harvey, did I not think it my duty. Alice means to do right, I dare say, but she is not truthful, and though we have expostulated with her time and again, it seems to do no good; and mamma has actually forbidden me to have any intercourse with her," and her eyes met his without wavering.

Harvey Clifford was very pale when she had finished speaking, and for a moment Mabel regretted what she had done.

"God only knows the disappointment and anguish your words have caused me, Mabel, for if there is one thing I revere more than another, it is a truth-loving woman. Ah! Alice, Alice Gray, how could you deceive me!" and the strong man wept like a child.

"Is there no woman you can trust Harvey!"

And the voice at that moment had a powerful fascination in it. Harvey Clifford felt its power, and looking at the fair girl beside him, he thought how proud any man might be of her as his wife.

"I would have trusted Alice Gray before any other woman. What proof have I that my judgment might not err again.

"And yet, Harvey, because of her falseness you would not condemn all?" And the tears gathered in her violet eyes, adding new beauty and tenderness to the face of the speaker.

It was a dangerous moment for Harvey Clifford—one he could not resist, and when he left the house, an hour later, he was the betrothed husband of this woman, who, for his sake, had perjured her soul.

June was already upon us before the family had made any definite arrangements for their summer trip. I had regained my usual health, and had resumed my work. My uncle and aunt had invited me to accompany them on their route, which had been decided to be Saratoga, Newport, and the White Mountains. My heart quickened at the very possibility of such a pleasure, but putting the temptation far from me, I attended more closely than ever to my duties.

I had not met Dr. Clifford but once since my recovery, and the cold indifference with which he greeted me, seemed to crush my very soul. I noticed his attention to Mabel, but I was not aware of their engagement till the evening before their departure for Saratoga. I was sitting in my room, wondering what had produced the change in Dr. Clifford, when Mabel entered softly, and drawing a chair up close to mine, said, gaily,

"I am come for your congratulations. Alice. I am engaged, for marriage, to Harvey Clifford," holding up her forefinger, upon which rested a diamond ring, which glowed and sparkled in the twilight with wonderous brillancy.

I listened like one in a trance. My heart seemed to stand still, and my tongue refused to move. She noticed my silence, and added,

"I presume you are surprised, and I must confess I was a little myself. I had thought all along that he fancied you." And through the gathering darkness her eyes gleamed triumphantly, and a malicious laugh rang out upon the air.

It grated harshly upon my ear, and for a moment I hated the girl who had supplanted me in Harvey Clifford's affection, and I said bitterly,

"Your observation must be remarkably keen to detect such a slight deference. Whatever Dr. Clifford may have been to me, he is nothing to me now, and you have my hearty wishes for your happyness."

"I accepted them with due appreciation of their sincerity." And carelessly humming on opera air, she departed, leaving me with my misery and wounded love, which, alas! I could not conquer.

The next morning they started. I was to retain the servants and have charge of the house until their return in October. I went as usual to my work, for the servants were trusty, and I was not afraid to leave them.

August came, with its sultry heat. I had not heard from the family for some time, and was wondering at their silence for my uncle wrote me every week—kind, affectionate letters they were, too, which gave me a greater insight into his character than I had ever had before.

One evening, as I was sitting in the parlor, reading, the bell rang violently, and a servant soon entered with a telegram addressed to me. A sense of coming evil oppressed me, and my hand shook so I could scarcely read it. Mabel Gray was lying at Newport, very ill, and I must come to her immediately. I went at once, and found her much worse than I feared—indeed, the physician had already given her up. It was a singular coincidence, that it was the same fever with which I nearly died the year before, and the same physician attending her. She knew me at once as I entered, and grasping my hand, said, eagerly.

"I knew you would come to me Alice. The doctors say I may not live, and I cannot die without making a confession to you—you and Harvey," and following the direction of her eyes, I perceived Dr. Clifford. The others silently left the room, and then and there I learned the cruel wrong which I had suffered, and for a moment I think it was like the bitterness of death to forgive it.

"Let me remedy the evil I have caused," and joining my hand in his, she added, "I want to hear you both say you forgive me."

I could not resist that pleading look, and forgetting my resentment, I said solemnly,

"As I trust my sins will be forgiven, and remembered no more, so now in like manner do I forgive you, Mabel Gray."

"May God, in His great mercy, forgive me as fully and freely, as I now do you, Mabel," said Harvey Clifford earnestly, and at a signal from Mabel, we left the room.

The days brought but little change to the invalid for some time, but suddenly, and to the surprise of all, she rallied, and soon regained a tolerable degree of health. She was a different woman after her recovery. No one could be more gentle or loveable than she, and when I heard a minister had wooed and won her, I was not surprised.

And so, reader, I bring you to the close of this narrative. Dr. Clifford finished the confession Mabel began, and without any hesitancy I accepted him, and we were to be married in October. The rich harvest-month soon smiled serenely upon us, and standing there, in the solemn hush of receding day, we spoke our marriage vows, and took up the old song which has been chanted and sung through so many generations of God's people.

My uncle was remarkably joyous on the occasion, and my cheeks burned as he related, and magnified, I think, my sacrifices and perseverance in discharging the debt, (which, by closer investigation, was found to be much smaller than we at first supposed), which had so clouded my father's name. It was an unexpected tribute from my uncle, and as I listened, I think it was sufficient reward for all I had undergone in the dark, troubled days, which, like a bad dream, were remembered with thankfulness that they were no longer present.

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Marriage of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte to a Boston Lady.

The Newport (R. I.) correspondent of the Boston Transcript, under date of the 7th inst., gives an account of the wedding, which created some stir on Thursday last in the social circles of that favorite American watering place. The letter says:

The engagement of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte to Mrs. Newbold Edgar, of Boston, was announced in the early part of the season, and the marriage took place this morning at St. Mary's (Catholic) Church, in this city. The wedding was a quiet one, and the bride was attired in traveling dress. No reception was held here, and the parties left for Boston by the noon train. The ceremony, which was nearly an hour in length, was performed by Rev. Father Grace, of Newport, assisted by Rev. Father Hughes, of St. Patrick's Church, Providence, and the Rev. Father Finnigan. Mr. Maistre played the grand organ of St. Mary's in his best style. After the ceremony, the friends of the parties informally congratulated the bride at the altar. The church was filed with spectators though the wedding party was small. The guests were attired in morning toilettes, without any attempt whatever at display.

THE GROOM.

Mr. Bonaparte is the grandson of Madame Patterson-Bonaparte, and the grandnephew of Napoleon I. He was born in this country in 1832, graduated at West Point, and entered the French army, where he has won for himself much honor. At the siege of Sebastopol he received a decoration from the Sultan for gallant and meritorious conduct. His face has something of the Napoleonic cast, and he is said to possess amiable manners and a disposition which gains him friends always. He is now 40 years of age. By the laws of the Catholic Church he is, in case of the death of the Prince Imperial, heir of the throne of France, should the family again come into power. [The rulers of France however, in these modern times rule only by consent of the people, and not by any prescriptive right of families.] The Church never declared the marriage of Jerome Bonaparte and Miss Patterson null and void.

THE BRIDE.

Mrs. Edger, who was Miss Appleton, of Boston, a granddaughter of Daniel Webster, is well known in Boston society. She is a lovely type of the American woman, a pretty, pleasing brunette, with a refined face and dignified carriage. She has been a widow several years, and has owned and occupied a handsome summer residence here a number of seasons. She was attired in ashes of roses traveling dress, of some soft material, which draped very gracefully, and a white straw bonnet, trimmed with black lace and feathers of a tea rose shade. She was brought forward to the altar by her uncle, Mr. Appleton, of Boston, and Miss Julia Barnsted, who accompanied her as witness. The parties kept their seats in different parts of the church during most of the service, and after reaching the chancel they remained kneeling through all the cermoney.

THE MARRIAGE

Among the guests present were Mad. Bonaparte and Charles Joseph Bonaparte, of Baltimore, mother and younger brother of the groom, (the latter acted as witness at the altar;) Mrs. P. R. Hoffman and Miss D. Morton, of New York; T. G. Appleton and E. W. Codman, of Boston; Judge Blatchford and family, and other persons of prominence. The ceremony was performed at nine o'clock this morning. No cards were issued, and it was an unostentatious quiet affair, though really one of the most talked of events of the season.

Madam Patterson Bonaparte was not at her grandson's wedding.

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RURAL ECONOMY.

NEW SORREL THEORY.

In a communication to the Germantown Telegraph, Mr. Josiah Clark, of Manchester, N. H., says: Sorrel is not, as is generally supposed, the result of sour soil, but the reverse. Observing years ago that sorrel was more abundant on sweet than sour soil, I hauled apple pomace on a piece where nothing but sorrel grew, and harrowed it and put grass seed in. The result was, sorrel disappeared and grass came in its stead. Anything that tends to sour with fertile matter added, will work a cure just as alkali rectifies the acidity in the stomach. The sour waste of breweries, course, wet, sour litter, vinegar or anything that is sour, worked into the sursurface of the soil will tend to eradicate sorrel.

CATTLE SHOULD HAVE SALT.

Cows now in full flow of milk absolutely require salt, without which their milk will not be perfect. It is not only because cows are fond of salt that it should be given them, but also for the fact that if they are deprived of it either the yield of milk become diminished or the quality deteriorated. Further than this, salt is an assistant to digestion, and as such is conducive to the health of animals.

MANURE.

The English Journal of Horticulture says that the degree of decay to which it is desirable that manure should be brought before it is used depends upon the condition of the soil for which it is in preparation. To a damp, heavy loam, it is best to apply the manure in as rough a state as possible, as every straw would serve, for a time, to keep the soil open and admit the air; but in almost every other case, manure in a state of decay is the most valuable. Horse dung by its stimulating quality is the best adapted to cold and clayey soils, while cow dung from its colder nature, is admirably suited to hot, sandy soils.

PUTTING IN WHEAT.

A crop of wheat is often only half as large as it should be, from the faulty preparation the ground. Manure and lime are supplied as abundantly as may be, but the land is plowed in such a manner that the surface water is always about the roots of the wheat, and the first frost heaves out the plants. It is too commonly the case that the fields are plowed from the outside to the center, leaving, as the consequence of a few yards plowing, a high bank around the fence, and a hollow in the center of the field, with four diagonal hollows below these. This gives no chance for the water to get away, it lies and saturates the surface. Now let the field be plowed in lands, say 11 paces or 22 feet wide; there will be a dead furrow, causing drainings at least 6 inches deep at each of these spaces, which will bring the surface-water at least below the level of the roots of the wheat. Besides, there will be a number of watercourses which will carry off the surplus water, and by means of a connecting furrow it may be generally conducted away from the field altogether.

However much it may be advantageous to underdrain land, in many cases, from want of the necessary capital it can not be undertaken. Then the best possible substitute must be found. Surface-draining by means of ridges and open furrows is the best substitute, and if this style of plowing is properly performed, where the subsoil is not remarkably retentive, the ground may be kept dry enough to prevent throwing out during winter. Above all things, the fashion of plowing around fields should be abandoned when wheat is to be sown. It may be answered for spring crops, but a better and neater plan of plowing and one leaving the ground in a better condition, could be easily substituted. Generally, it may be concluded that the ridge and furrow system of plowing is in all cases better on undrained land than the flat system. Where the land is underdrained, a swivel plow makes handsome work, and entirely avoids the bad effects of plowing around the fields.—[Am. Agriculturist.

HOW MUCH SEED AND HOW SHOULD IT BE SOWN?

A bushel of wheat contains 660,000 grains. If this quantity should be spread equally over an acre of ground, it would give nearly 10 square inches of space for each plant; each plant would be a little more than 3 inches from the next, and there would be 15 plants to each square foot. If the seed were sown in drills 9 inches apart, there would be a plant to each inch in the drill. It is well known that in broadcast sowing much of the seed is covered too deeply, and some not sufficiently, and thus possibly a half of the seed sown is wasted. In drill-sowing a much greater proportion of the seed produces returns because of its even covering and more regular germination. If each seed should produce but one perfect ear, the yield would be over 30 fold, but it is safe to say that every healthy wheat-plant will produce at least three stalks, so that, should the whole of the seed sown mature, a crop of 90 bushels, would be the result. There is no doubt, but drill-sowing will produce a better yield than broadcast sowing, as much more of the seed will successfully germinate, and the expense of drill-sowing being less than hand sowing and harrowing afterwards: we would advise all those who can buy or hire a drill, to abandon broadcast sowing.—Agriculturist.

◆

VARIETIES.

OUT on the Fly; Mosquitoes.

A COOL proceeding: An ice man eloping with a nice girl.

WATER reddens the rose; whisky the nose, and tight boots the toes.

A CHIPPEWA chief who visited Chicago lately pronounced the weather "big hot."

JUNIUS HENRI BROWN won't take a letter from the office if directed J. H. Brown.

THE young colored boys of Richmond have formed an association called the "Infant Sons of Love."

WHEN an Australian asks a friend to take a glass of wine with him he says: "Let us kiss the baby.

A STABLE boy from Salem, Massachusetts, has picked up a £20,000 diamond, in South Africa.

A COMPANY of Philadelphians of elegant leisure have chartered a schooner for a voyage to Teneriffe.

A MISSOURIAN and his wife and seven children walked twenty-five miles to Kansas City to see a circus.

FRENCH peasants universally wear wooden shoes, and yet France consumes more leather than any other country.

AN Alabama newspaper speaks of a colored orator there having "dislocated his shoulder in a peroration."

THE Mississippi river is said to have taken "new departure" last week, cutting off a thirty-six-acre lot at Arkansas Bend.

THE gold mines of Australia have settled down to a steady yield and are now mainly in the posession of mining companies.

A DETROIT boy, who found a pocket-book full of money, was too proud to take a reward of two cents, and consequently declined it.

THE man who was committed for robbing a church offered as an excuse that anything in a place of worship was a lawful *pray*.

CAPTAIN LUTHER LIBBY, whose store house during the war became notorious as "Libby Prison," died in New Kent county, Va., the other day.

HON. JOHN H. SEELEY, member of Congress from New York, has been stricken with paralysis, and it is feared will not recover.

LEMONS will keep good for months if sliced when perfectly fresh and packed in glass jars with a thick layer of white sugar between the slices.

A COMPANY having been formed "to improve Coney Island," the New York impro thinks it would be best to begin by Worldving the people who go there."

HENRY MANNERS, of Wert's Corner, N. J., sent 100 baskets of peaches to New York commission merchants, and on settling for the sales, owed the firm just $1.

ROSE HERSEE, lately of the English Opera company, commences an engagement in London, under the management of Mrs. John Wood, on the 30th of September.

A VERDANT youth of West Donegal township, Lancaster county, sent a dollar to New York for a method of writing without pen and ink. He received the following inscription, in large letters: "Write with a pencil." Sold again! Next!

A PERSON in high life once went to Sir Eardly Wilmot, at the time Lord Chief Justice of the British Court of Common Pleas, under a feeling of great wrath and indignation, at a real injury which he had received from a a person high in the political world, which he was determined to resent in the most effectual manner. After relating the particulars, he asked Sir Eardly if he did not think it would be manly to resent it? "Yes" said the eminent man. "It will be manly to resent it; but it will be God-like to forgive it."

WHO would't scream if caught half and half by a falling window, with nothing on but a night dress, and two impudent young men gazing where they had no lawful right to gaze?" "I'll come up and release you," said a Troy lover, "No, you musn't—indeed you can't," replied the unfortunate fair one. "But I must—you'll be killed." "No, I won't—oh, heavens! call the chambermaid." "She's gone out!" was the appalling reply—"let me come up!" "No, I'll die first!" "Think of my love." "Think of my back, you brute, and run and call the landlady."

A WOMAN was walking, and a man looked at her and followed her. The woman said, "Why do you follow me?" He answered, "Because I have fallen in love with you." The woman said, "Why are you in love with me? My sister is much handsomer. She is coming after me; go and make love to her." The man turned back and saw a woman with an ugly face. Being greatly displeased, he went again to the other woman, and said, "Why did you tell a story?" The woman answered, "Neither did you speak the truth; for if you are in love with me, why did you go after another woman?"

WHEN the Atlantic Hotel, Cape May, was burned on August 20, 1869, a Philadelphian, named Charley Rubicam, lost a trunk containing $9,000 in currency. Months afterwards Mr. McMackin, proprietor of the new Atlantic Hotel, received a note from an old servant stating that she knew all about Mr. Rubicam's $9,000. After an easy search two detectives found the woman, who informed them that a colored waiter namtd R. S. Clarke, had rescued the trunk and its contents from the flames. Clarke was found on Wednesday last in the employ of the Broadhead House, at the Delaware Water Gap. He denied that he had intended to steal the money, and asserted that he had invested it in houses in Philadelphia, which he was willing to turn over to the equitable owner. Accordingly on Friday last the deed was made, and the property conveyed to Mr. Rubicam.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 16, 1871.

We regret to learn that W. H. McGee is sinking rapidly and cannot survive unless he is released. We hope the vengeance of those who protested against his pardon is satisfied.

A bond of ten thousand dollars was all that was asked and received by our Radical State officials from their agent Evans, who was entrusted with the collection of nearly *three millions* of dollars.

In the present phase of the Evans case, it would be interesting to hear from the Erie *Dispatch* and the Pottsville *Miner's Journal.*—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Yes, and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* and Pittsburgh *Gazette.* Come now, no New Yorking about it.

The members and officers of the Lincoln Club must feel the slight put up on them by the President. Here he is to stay for two weeks in gunshot of Pittsburgh, and yet cannot find time to partake of the Club's hospitality. All this comes from Radicals mobbing the President.

"Justice" is out in a three column card in the Harrisburg *Telegraph* defending the Radical State officials in the disreputable Evans business. We don't know who "Justice" is, but if we were asked to state who we think he is, we would say Attorney General Brewster, with the assistance of Russel Errett.

The *Gazette* in its latest failure to make a pun, says that "Evan's up." That would not be so bad, but there is $363,000 up—the spout with him. Mr. Evans did not play a "lone hand" but went "snucks" with several of the Radical State officials. Perhaps the *Gazette* can tell what per cent. of the steal is being used in the present campaign by the Radical State Committee.

DEFENCE OF REPUDIATION.

We are charitable enough to believe that if the managers of the *Commercial* had lived in Allegheny county during the Repudiation excitement, set on foot by Thomas Williams, they would not permit that pestilent pretender to defile their columns with his attempt to justify the robbing of the people of this county of their railroad property. All of that most disgraceful process we saw, but were not, we are proud to say, passive spectators. The part The Post took in that contest will always remain to us a source of pride. *We were alone of all the city press in resisting the Repudiation infamy.* But the great wrong succeeded, and the city and county stocks were sold for almost nothing, and were bought by certain sagacious citizens, some of whom have since been numbered among our wealthiest. We shall take early occasion to show how much the people were deceived and defrauded out of by the sacrifice of their railroad stocks. Of course those who bought them only did that which every purchaser of every commodity is daily in the habit of doing, that is, buy as cheaply as they can. But the sin and shame of *depreciating* these stocks, till they were almost valueless, rests chiefly with crushing weight, upon the shoulders of this man Williams, who now uses the *Commercial* to whitewash his tarnished reputation.

The result of the election in California should demonstrate to certain Democrats in that State the folly of carrying their factious notions into a campaign, especially at a time when the opposition was straining every nerve to make capital for the Presidential campaign. Calafornia has been lost to the Democracy through three or four factions in different parts of the State, who, though few in numerical strength sought, to ruin the party since they could not rule it.

Although the Democracy have sustained a temporary blow in California we do not entertain the least fear but that they will regain all and more than they lost by the next election. The defeat of 1871 will teach the party a lesson in 1872, and we fully expect to see the factions acting earnestly with the main body of the party in the future. They have lost as much through their folly as did the party which struggled so earnestly to check the encroachments of military despotism.

For weeks we have been convinced that the result was in great doubt, although the majority against Gov. Haight is by no means so great as claimed by the Radical press. An analysis of the vote in California for the past four years show that in 1867, when there was a split in the Radical party, Haight was elected by a majority of 9,546. On the 16th of October in the same year, at the election then held, O. P. Fitzgerald, Democrat, received 696 majority for Supreme Judge. In 1868, Grant carried the State by 506 majority. In 1869, Crockett, Democrat, for Supreme Judge received 8,061 majority. From 1861 until 1866 the State went Radical by majorities ranging from four to seventeen thousand. Had there been a unity of action at the late election, the State undoubtedly could have been carried for the Democracy by a much larger majority than the one by which it was lost. Democrats in other portions of the country may profit by the lesson. To divide our own ranks is to surrender in advance.

COLOR IN THE SCOOLS.

The *Dispatch* thinks that the *Gazette* is peculiarly unfortunate in its reference to the colored girl in the Fourth Ward school, and proceeds to read it a lesson in law, politics and social affairs. We fear, however, that both of our cotemporaries are unfortunate, the *Dispatch* being in the worst fix.

The latter journal takes the ground that negro children should not be admitted to the white schools, and bases its objections mainly on the law, which provides for colored schools, and prevents the mingling of the two races in schools. The following law is quoted by the *Dispatch*, to show that colored children are not entitled to the privilege of white schools:

> "That the directors or controllers of the several districts of the State are hereby authorized and required to establish within their respective districts, separate schools for the tuition of negro and mulatto children, whenever such schools can be so located as to accommodate twenty or more pupils; and whenever such separate schools shall be established and kept open four months in any year, the directors or controllers shall not be compelled to admit such pupils into any other schools of the district: *Provided*, That in cities or boroughs the Board of Controllers shall provide for such schools out of the general funds assessed and collected by uniform taxation for educational purposes."

It also mentions the fact that section fifty-four of our city school regulations provides "that each of the several sub-district boards of the district shall admit every individual between the ages of six and twenty-one years, of sound mind, and residents of sub districts, *except persons of color*," etc. But this does not make a case by any means. The *Dispatch* must find some better reason for excluding negro children from the schools, or it will lay itself under the suspicion of having evil designs upon the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

The Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania provides that none but white men shall be permitted to vote, and yet, with that provision unrepealed, negroes do vote by virtue of the fifteenth amendment, and by virtue of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, exercise all the privileges and immunities exercised by white men.

Now if the Constitution of the State, which disfranchises negroes is a dead letter under the operation of the fifteenth amendment, can a school law be successfully interposed in bar of the fourteenth?

We are astonished at this exhibition of caste on the part of our cotemporary. We in common with the Democratic party opposed the amendments while they were pending, and predicted that just such a state of affairs would be brought about. The *Dispatch* advocated the amendments. Why does it not admit the full extent of its work? The amendments engrafted upon the Constistution by the Radical party seeks to break down the nature distinctions between the two races and which have producee the discussion in the Fourth ward.

Of all others the Radical party should admit the full extent of their works. There would be some consistency for a Democrat to object to the intermingling of the two races, but it looks bad, to say the least of it, for Radicals to do so. If they are not willing to let their children sit in school along side of negroes, how can they reconcile this exhibition of caste with their past denunciation of the Democratic party, because it opposed the amendments?

Does not the *Dispatch* want the colored children educated? Emerging from their late condition they certainly stand in need of education. What is to be done with the colored youth where there are less than twenty, "in certain limits?" Are nineteen to be left in ignorance just because there is one less than a score within the prescribed limits? Would the *Dispatch* thus cut them off from their privileges?

We rather fancy that our cotemporary will have to fall back upon the social aspect of the case and abandon his law point, as it is clearly erroneous. If it is true that despite the amendments to the Constitution, the school laws of Pennsylvania prohibit the attendance of negro children at white schools, then is it not also true that the election laws are in force, preventing negroes from voting? We submit this question to the legal genius of our cotemporary.

"DO YOU HEAR HIM, PA?"

In justice to "Justice" we print the following extract from his three column communication in the Harrisburg *Telegraph*:

> How could he [Evans] have done so, the reader will inquire, and that for so long a period? The circumstances which suggest a satisfactory answer will readily appear upon reflection and re-examination of the case. The agent, prior to his appointment, had filled important positions in the business community, and had always been regarded as a gentleman of integrity. His application for the agency was supported by a thoroughly competent endorsement. His superior qualifications for the business, which the State had reposed in his hands, had been manifested in the success of his efforts in this business. The verbal reports of his proceedings from time to time had been such as were calculated to inspire confidence. Is it a matter of surprise, therefore, that under these circumstances the State authorities were deceived? In many similar cases have the wisest and best of men been deceived by reasons far less forcible and convincing.

Now if "Justice" knows as much about this steal as he would have people believe he does, why not come out over his own signature? Is he afraid? We can tell him that this kind of whitewashing will not satisfy the people that they have not been robbed to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars.

ENGLISH CHILD LABOR.

In America, where labor is generally well renumerated, comparatively speaking, every working man is enabled to give his children a comparatively good education in some one of the many schools. But few people, however, have anything like a correct conception of the wretchedness which prevails among the poorer classes in England. There capital demands the maximum of profits and only accords the minimum of wages to the laborer.

While this not only compels hundreds of thousands of poor children of the nation to forego the innocent and natural pastimes of youth, as well as to give up all opportunities for mental improvement and culture, it also dooms them to a bitter and grinding toil from the very first day that their muscular powers are sufficiently developed to become an available commodity as labor.

Almost every one has heard of the terrible and relentless thralldom of the English factory and mining systems—a lot so miserable that those who know an infinitely happier condition, even among the poorest in this country, would deem much worse than death itself. But these are merely samples of the almost numberless ways in which life is made a burden in England from the very cradle to the grave.

In a recent Parliament debate the fact was brought to light that almost 30,000 children and youth, ranging from three and a half to sixteen years of age, and of both sexes, are under the compulsion of laboring in the brick yards of England, at the severest tasks that can be imposed, from fourteen to sixteen hours out of the twenty-four!

One member stated that these children were compelled to carry on their heads heavy lumps of damp, sodden clay often weighing as much as forty pounds. What long and weary and terrible hours of suffering these poor creatures must endure! In some of the pictorial journals there are illustrations of this Egyptian bondage, but painful as they must be to all who look at them, they necessarily give but an inadequate idea of the woes and sufferings that really exist, and which these little sufferers are compelled to endure hour by hour, day by day, week by week, month by month and year by year, until they grow old before their time or drop into early and welcome graves.

We have seen the published testimony of Mr. George Smith of Liecester, who had gone through all this trial for himself, for a considerable period during his childhood and youth. His memory yet retains vividly the horror of those days, and his deepest sympathies for the wretched ones has induced him to devote to the matter his most earnest attention, and he has gone to work zealously to arouse the public mind to the cruelties and wrongs endured by these innocent children with a view to their complete and permanent removal. Among the very many instances which he cites, is that of a child barely eight years of age, whose weight was but fifty-two pounds, and yet—as incredible as it may seem—was compelled to carry on his head a weight of forty-three pounds for an average distance of fifteen miles each day.

Reared without education, and without parental or other proper care, and associated male and female promiscuously together under such debased and degraded circumstances, it is not the least bit strange in the language of Mr. Smith, that "all goodness and purity are stamped out of these people," and that were the whole truth told concerning the matter, "the whole country would be sickened and horrified."

It is some relief to know, nevertheless that while these enormities still remain uncorrected, and in full sway under the lash of the relentless taskmasters, that the active and persistent efforts of Lord Shaftesbury, and many other leading personages to apply an effective remedy, is likely to meet with success.

In this country, where we are surrounded by so many advantages, and where so many opportunities for improvement and cultivation are offered us, the miserable condition of people of our own race in the mother country seems almost like a fairy tale. May God grant that such a condition may never be the lot of this country. In England we see the result of consolidated capital coining the blood of the laborer into pounds and pence.

For centuries the process of absorption has been steadily going on. One by one the English farms have been consolidated into vast landed estates, and one man lords it over a thousand tenants, where three-fourths of a century ago a hundred happy farms smiled beneath the hand of the freeholder.

May we not in this country take warning in time? Shall the government be so administered that the wealth of the many shall be drawn into the hands of the few, and thus put our children and our children's children in the grasp of monopoly? Already the attempt is made to sail the Ship of State on this tack. Will the people permit it? Or will they put a better man at the helm?

The *Commercial* undertakes to reprimand us for our strictures upon the Evans embezzlement, and says that Evans was "lashed out of Republican Pennsylvania." But who did the lashing? Did the *Commercial?* Did the *Gazette?* Did half a dozen Radical papers in the State do any "lashing" until after Evans and his crew were hopelessly convicted of the theft? We would like to have explicit answers to these unvarnished questions.

PROPER NAMES.

The men in New York who charged extravagant sums for a small amount of carpets plumbing and plastering furnished, and denounced properly as thieves. What shall be said of the parties who have expended such extravagant sums for City Hall. $240,000 for the stone work alone. $650,000 of the people's money for a bungling pile of brick and stone, which when finished will be unfit for the purpose for which it was originally intended. $150,000 will be yet required to purchase the lot in the rear upon which to build a lock-up.

The City Hall Commission is composed of honorable gentlemen, the majority of whom occupy posts of public trust, and some of whom have an ambition to serve in a higher role. Have they enough regard for the taxpayers of this city, to state over their proper signatures, that they have well and truly performed the trust reposed in them, as the custodians of the people's money, by alloting contracts to the lowest and best bidders, personally examining the accounts and work performed, and are prepared to state, the money has been economically used, and in short, that City Hall as it now stands, could not have been built for less money? Are they prepared to say, that the foundations and front of this building which alone are of stone are worth $240,000 or one half of that sum? By comparison with other buildings of the same material and cost of labor, recently finished like the High School, it is preposterously high. The stone work of that building which is larger than City Hall cost but $75,000. Will the Commissioners answer or must they wait for the "Secretary of my lord to speak."

E. H. Rauch, Esq., one of the editors of *The Keystone Good Templar,* pays his respects to the Rev. P. Coombe after the following fashion;

> *To Rev. P Coombe;* I have patiently submitted, for some time, to some very bitter assaults upon me by members of a corrupt ring of party hirelings who are now yielding a most dangerous and demoralizing influence within the lines of the order of Good Templars.
>
> If I am not misinformed, you among others, have been at work recently assailing and slandering me personally—by letters to individuals and otherwise—charging me with corruption, insincerity and so forth.
>
> I accept the implied challenge to ventilate the question of personal sincerity and honor between us, so far, at least, as the good of the temperance cause may demand. And now, without needless words, I propose to proceed to business *at once.*
>
> *Firstly:* A reasonable amount of space in *The Keystone Good Templar* is at your service to prove your assertions as to my corruption, insincerity and treachery. If you know a single fact (and you have known me personally for over twenty-five years) calculated to excite even the slightest suspicion that I ever received a bribe, sold my influence, or did any act of warrant you in assailing me as you did, then state it openly and above board, like a man!
>
> *Secondly;* I propose to open the eyes of the honest, well-meaning and confiding Good Templars, who look upon you and a few other high titled demagagues as men of honor, candor, sincerity and purity. I propose to lay a few *stubborn facts* before the public to show *who is* the corrupt political hireling, and to this end I may feel called upon to name one reveren and one general who called upon John W. Forney, since the opening of the present political campaign, for a "temperance fund," to be appropriated by the Republican State Committee. or, in other words, FOR MONEY, WITH WHICH TO WIELD THE TEMPERANCE ELEMENT IN THE INTERESTS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY! I happen to be in possession of facts quite sufficient to give a highly interesting account of the fraternal interview between the two temperance lights, referred to of the one part, and the collector of the port of Philadelphia, of the other part!
>
> And now, Rev. P. Coombe, I call upon you to make good the charges or insinuations you have recently made against me, and unless you do this I mean to show you up as a brazen-faced demagogue and slanderer, who deserves only the contempt of all respectable men and women. Very candidly,
>
> E. H. Rauch.

After this exposure it will be readily understood why Rev. P. Coombe and General Owens are so much opposed to the independent movement on the part of the Temperance men. They will probably be able to gave us some information as to what Mr. Rauch means by a "temperance fund," or in other words, "for money with which to wield the temperance element in the interest of the Republican party."

The Radicals are having a fearful time of it in Summit county, Ohio. They are running two candidates for the Legislature. One of these candidates charges the other with having stolen sheep and eve troughs. The slandered gentleman retorts by saying that his opponent "habitually larcenizes" lightning rods, plows, harrows, &c,, and says, as to the charge of sheep stealing, "we ask with stern emphasis, was it a ram, or a ewe, or a spring lamb, or an aged Southdown in an advanced stage of the hoof-rot, or a Leicester buck in the prime of life, torn ruthlessly away from a green pastureful of tearful and confiding ewes?" The gentleman accused of the lightning rods and agricultural implements, has not yet rose to explain.

At the State Convention of the Temperance men of New York, held as Syracuse on Wednesday, the President, Mr. Leigh, made an address in which he said:

> He had been one of the fathers of the Republican party, but was obliged to confess that the management of that party, especially in this section of the State, was left to as great a set of Scalawags and villians as ever cursed any party. Leaders of the Republican party there were bought and sold by the Tammany ring the same as beefsteak and chops in the market. The only hope for the temperance cause, he said, was in separate political action, relying on Providence for results.

THEIR RIGHTS.

The admission of colored children into the public schools, is likely to prove a troublesome question in more than the Fourth Ward. Our Radical friends seem to be the worst troubled about the matter, the *Gazette* alone feebly defending the rights of the colored people.

The *Dispatch*, the other day, demonstrated in an elaborate article that the colored children had no legal right to enter the public schools of the State of Pennsylvania, going so far as to quote the law to show they had no right to do so. For the benefit of the *Dispatch* and tbe colored people, we quote from the Fouteenth and Fifteenth amendments. The former determines the right of the colored children. Is attending the pubschools a *privilege?* That is the question.

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherin they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the PRIVILEGES OR IMMUNITIES of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, NOR DENY TO ANY PERSON WITHIN ITS JURISDICTION THE EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS.

ARTICLEXV.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, or color, or previous condition of servitude.

PAYING THE PIPER.

Perhaps the people are not aware of the almost unlimited extent to which they are taxed to pay for services, which are performed by certain loud-mouthed demagogues, exclusively in the advancement of the interests of the Radical party.'

Take, for instance, the specimen of robbery at the Custom House in New York. A hundred clerks were detailed for the purpose of mailing the New York *Times* as an electioneering document. It matters not how true or how false were the contents of that journal, it was sent abroad as an electioneering document at the public expense.

While engaged in this business, the clerks were receiving pay from the public Treasury for pretended services that they never performed. A large force of sinecure office-holders are regularly kept in Federal employ at the city of New York to thus do the dirty work of the party at the public expense.

In the city of Washington a large force of clerks is kept engaged in arranging and sending partisan Radical documents over the land with a view of influencing the different State elections. The pretense is made that these men are employed in the public serviee, and they receive pay as such; a tax being thus directly laid upon the people for the distribution of Radical documents.

These documents, instead of being true, are the grossest fabrications in most instances, and made up of wholesale abuse of those who demand a change in the public administration and the introduction of reforms into the public service, which of late years has become so thoroughly corrupted by the introduction of men into it, whose sole employment is to work for the advancement of the Radical party.

Must the people continue to be taxed so that they may be flooded with insults and party fabrications? At this very point they ought to begin a civil service reform for themselves. The best of results would follow a general movement, having for its object, the cutting down of the thousands of useless offices, which were created and maintained for the sole and exclusive purpose of putting a large corruption fund in the hands of the Radical leaders.

STAND UP, COLONEL (?)

David Stanton, and answer. Guilty or not guilty? We charge you with being the instigator of a very mean story to the effect that your gallant competitor, Gen. Wm. McCandless, is a Catholic, using the same and his name as an argument why those of another creed should not vote for him, and when at the same time you knew better—that he is not of that faith, but a Presbyterian. No fair minded man will mix his religion with politics, and when a gentleman resorts to so mean a trick to injure a political opponent, he lowers himself in the estimation of all decent people. Let's hear no more of it.

The friends of the defaulter Evans in Philadelphia, are badly scared at the prospect at the ensuing election, and are resorting to all means to avoid defeat. The Washington *Patriot* tells us that in order to prop up their sinking cause, they are asking the aid of the Federal Government and, with that end in view, Representative Harmer, of the Fifth Congressional District; Mr. W. B. Mann, the candidate for District Attorney, and General Collis the candidate for Solicitor, have been here to urge Secretary Robeson to order the repair of several vessels at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, which would necessitate the employment of a large number of additional outside hands. In other words, there is a deliberate proposition pending to colonize a large number of voters in the yard there, and Mr. Robeson hastens to accede to the request. The Omaha and Quinnebang are already at the Philadelphia yard, and other United States vessels will shortly be ordered to that point.

The official returns in Kentucky give Governor Leslie 36,975 majority, and Carlisle, for Lieutenant Governor, 39,627. A. J. James will be Secretary of State.

A good text for an able minister to expound before President Grant would be the fourth verse of the twenty-ninth chapter of Proverbs:

"The king by judgment establisheth the land; but he that receiveth gifts overthroweth it."

Let the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, or the Rev. J. P. Thompson, or the Rev. Dr. Tyng, or the Rev. Dr. John Hall, or any other of our most earnest divines prepare sermons on this noble text, so that if they have an opportunity to speak before General Grant, they may deliver them with power. Perhaps such sermons might avail to arrest the President in his downward course, and save the land from overthrowal.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Troy *Times* says that, as one of the conditions of union, General Grant must be the Republican candidate for President, and follows this by asking: "In view of these conditions, will the party consent to be torn asunder on account of the personal ambitions of any man?" This says the N. Y. *Post,* "is to say General Grant's ambition to be President must be gratified, or the party must be defeated. The office-holders are willing that the Republican party shall triumph if it will allow them to continue in their comfortable offices. That is curious logic, but it is not new."

"The public," said President Jefferson, "will never be made to believe that an appointment of a relative is made on the ground of merit alone, uninfluenced by family views; nor can they ever see with approbation, offices, the disposal of which they intrust to the President for public purposes, divided out as a family property."

Hon. Carl Schurz, in response to a formal invitation from the citizens of Nashville, irrespective of party, has consented to deliver an address in that city on the 20th of September upon the condition of public affairs.

From Baltimore we have a new Democratic daily, the *Evening Journal.* It presents a fine appearance, is well filled with interesting matter and its editorials evince tact and ability. Messrs. Yeager & Cole are the publishers.

The Democracy of the Fourth Senatorial district have nominated Mr. Michael Wartman for State Senate. Mr. Wartman is a German by birth and for the past thirty years has been engaged in the tobacco trade in Philadelphia.

New York Fairly Beaten.

Our great Democratic city of New York, with all its wicked expenditures—and some of them are wicked—is fairly eclipsed by the new Government at Washington, a city of 109,199, and of 131,700 in the District, to nearly 1,000,000 here. Here are the facts: The old debt, and pretty much like our old Supervisors' debt, was estimated by Governor Cooke at $3,335,124, including 1,000,000 floating debt, although claims for only one-half that amount have been presented. Since that time, OR IN 100 DAYS, appropriations and bills have been passed which cover the following programme of expenditure and debt:

Temporary Loan	$ 250,000 00
Loan for Public Works	500,000 00
New water-main	450,000 00
Appropriations	1,292,605 95
Appropriations for salaries	255,080 49
Loan for "improvements"	4,000,000 00
Special taxes for Public Works	2,000,000 00
Guaranty of Piedmont and Potomac Railroad	600,000 00
Public Works, prior to July	35,000 00
For Board of Health	33,000 00
Three months of new government	$9,415,680 44
Old debts, funded and floating	3,335,124 00
Total	$12,750,819 44

In the short term of one hundred days, the Legislature, manipulated by the Board of Public Works, have actually voted away and passed bills involving a debt and outlay of NINE AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, for which the people must answer in taxation. Governor Cooke estimated the expenditures at $800,000, which, upon the basis of a revenue of $1,500,000, would leave $700,000 for improvements. The ordinary expenses largely exceed double his figures, and if his present plans should be carried out, the interest alone on the existing and proposed debt would require over half a million of dollars.—*N. Y. Express.*

GRANT'S DAILY BREAD.

Two Thousand Dollars a Day Presidential Rations.

[From the Washington Patriot.]

The President of the United States honored this winter capital with a visit yesterday, and, after a hasty breakfast, was among the early and punctual visitors at the Treasury to receive his salary, it being pay day. He has now been absent exactly three months. commencing with the 1st of June, but proposes to remain away until the beginning of October. During this time he has drawn from the Treasury $6,250, and has past parts of three days in Washington, or at the rate of one day per month, for which he has recieved the compensation of $2,083 a day. In other words General Grant, for signing his name during these rare visits, has pocketed the wages of 1,400 laboring men who work ten hours and receive $1,50 each. So that it is something to be President in a practical point of view, when the incumbent gets $25,000 a year for amusing himself, and is presented with bonds, houses, and horses to the extent of half a million. No wonder he seeks a re-election.

Pass Him Around.

One of the confederates of George O. Evans is S. P. Brown, a member of a piratical and notorious firm in Washington, who are constantly engaged in queer transactions in the Treasury and other departments of the government. Brown has had considerable experience in his line of business, and must have been a valuable coadjutor of Evans, as the following document, which we copy from the Washington *Patriot* abundantly proves:

"COPY."

Treasury Department, Second Comptroller's Office, July 21, 1871.—Sir: In reply to your inquiry of this date, whether S. P. Brown, Commissioner of Public Works, is a debtor to the government on his account as navy agent, etc., I have to state that transcripts of his account as navy agent were transmitted to the solicitor of the treasury for suit on the 1st of November, 1869. The amount due the United States is $48,556 08.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. Broadhead,

Comptroller,

Hon. T. L. Smith, First Auditor.

"ELLE ETAIT BELLE."

[From the French of Alfred De Musset.]

Fair was she, if the Night that sleeps
  Within the chapel bare,
Where Angelo has made her couch,
  All-motionless, is fair.

Good was she, if it be enough,
  To pass and ope the palms,
Without a word or look of love—
  If gold alone is alms.

Think could she, if the idle tone
  Her soft, calm accents caught,
Like murmurs of a trickling brook,
  Was evidence of thought.

She prayed, if now with two bright eyes,
  Upon the ground to stare,
And now to raise them to the skies—
  If such an act is prayer.

She might have smiled if but the flower
  Whose bloom is hidden yet,
Can open to the cooling gales
  That pass it and forget.

She might have wept, if but her hand
  Placed coldly on her breast,
Had ever in its human clay
  The dews of heaven confessed,

She might have loved, if like the torch
  That waves above a bier
Its useless light, pride o'er her heart
  Had kept no guard severe.

Yes, she who only seemed to be,
  But never was, is dead;
The book is fallen from the knee
  In which she never read.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER LODONA.

Sad Story of Shipwreck and Suffering.

Lewis Wolf, a mess boy, who was on board of the steamer Lodona, 730 tons burden, bound from New York to New Orleans, which struck on Coral reefs, on the Florida coast, Thursday, August 17, and was totally lost, twenty persons losing their lives and thirteen being saved, makes the following statement:

I was on the Lodona one trip before this one in which the Lodona was lost. I was mess boy for the sailors, and firemen's mess. I received $15 a month and found. We left New York on Saturday before the Thursday on which the ship struck the reef.

We had fair weather until Wednesday previous to the disaster, when we encountered a heavy swell. We had a general cargo. We had a crew and officers of thirty-three men. Captain Hovey commanded the vessel, and Mr. Stevens was the first officer and Mr. Scofield was the engineer. The engines were in good order as far as I know. The Lodona was an English ship, and carried supplies during the war for the blockade runners. About 3 o'clock Thursday morning a heavy gale prevailed, and all the firemen were ordered below to keep the fires up. The sea was running into the skylight. About half-past 7 we struck a reef and she

SHIFTED OVER ON HER BEAM ENDS.

The captain was in the pilot house at the time she shifted, and he fell out and stumbled while trying to catch hold of the main rigging. The sea broke over the ship and washed him off and carried away the pilot house. Some of the crew got into a boat, and when about thirty yards off the ship the Lodona turned over and capsized. I was amidship on deck holding on to the fore rigging. It was very hard to hold on with the heavy seas breaking over me. There were fourteen of the crew in the main rigging, the mainmast gave away and the sea broke it right off. All of the fourteen, excepting the captain's son Freddy, fifteen years of age, and the chief cook, Frank, were washed overboard, but they swam ashore as well as they could in the

SEA WHICH WAS MOUNTAIN HIGH.

The Florida coast was nearly ten miles off, and I don't know how they reached the shore. Mr. Stevens, the first mate, got into the only other boat, which was a lifeboat, and a heavy sea broke again and washed the boat and himself away. He reached the shore first of all. The crew the engineer, first assistant engineer, five sailors, myself and a fireman, worked our way out forward to the gallant forecastle. The wreck was washed ashore gradually, and we remained on her until two hours after the mainmast came down, when we found ourselves on the breakers, three or four hundred yards from the bank. The chief engineer and the fireman swam ashore first and the second mate followed, and the remaining members of the crew, with the exception of myself, the first assistant engineer and a sailor, remained on the wreck for two days—until Saturday. The sailor made a raft. The first assistant engineer took the raft to go ashore, and he was washed off several times by the breakers. The sailor and myself made it. I broke the bulwarks out of her to make it, and went ashore with the sailor. By this time the chief engineer, captain's son the second mate and the cook had gone down to the light house, six miles distant, and the keeper told the party to walk twenty-eight miles up the beach to the first Custom House station. While living two days on the vessel we had

NOTHING TO EAT BUT ONIONS,

raw potatoes and raw codfish. The onions made us very thirsty, as we could not get any water. We stopped on the beach that night, and next morning we started and walked twenty-eight miles, and were two days and a half making the distance, with nothing to eat, only we had a little water to drink. While walking along this beach we passed fourteen of the bodies that had been washed ashore from the wreck. The first one we saw was about four miles from the wreck, the furthest was nearly twenty-five miles from the ill-fated Lodona. They all looked terrible, were black in the face and bloody and disfigured, and it was extremely difficult to recognize them, as most of the bodies had been stripped naked by the violence of the waves. The chief engineer, second mate, head cook, the captain's son and one of the sailors gave out, as their strength was spent, and they walked back to the camp. We had

SCARCELY ANY CLOTHING

upon us, our feet, blistered and sore, were torn from the friction of the spars which had rubbed against our bodies and had caused brasions. The mate, four sailors, the first assistant engineer and myself walked ahead, thinking that there was a house where we might get something to eat. We walked about the thirty-nine miles, and walked three or four miles further that day. When night-time came we sat down and rested ourselves about two hours, when we again got up and walked down further. We then laid down and slept on the sand, where we slept heartily.

THE MOSQUITOES ALMOST EAT US UP.

We walked then to daylight. We then saw in the early morning a man advancing to us, whom we recognized as the man who had left us to travel on his own account, returning in a very weak manner. Away back again we walked about three miles, when we met a man with an axe on his shoulder. We stopped and asked him where "we was." He told us that we were about fourteen miles from Smyrna. We asked him, if he would give us something to eat. He said he would give us something—what he had—if we would go to his boat. We went to his boat and got something to eat—some biscuits, coffee and fresh meat, and fresh water, I agreed to work for him for my board. I got one meal there, that was all. I went on horseback to the beach again, and left the mate at his house. There were several persons there then picking up the goods. One told us that the engineer had started before for Sand Point. A small packet came by and I hailed her, and she put off a light boat to take me off. I went to St. Augustine and from there I came to New York.

◆

Not for Reading Purposes.

A Newport correspondent writes:

Sitting on the hotel piazza the other morning, watching a group of young ladies I overheard a curly headed little maiden, who was frizzled and panniered and puffed in the height of the style, exclaim, "Oh, I like the Independent best!" A moment before I could have sworn that *la Petite* never looked at a newspaper, and somewhat surprised, I took the liberty of listening further, "The Tribune suits me," said her black-eyed companion. "I take the Evening Post," chimed in a stylish, saucy-looking girl, who was pelting somebody over the railing with pond lillies—a beautiful bunch, by the way, which five minutes before I had seen a gentleman carefully selecting for her from a little urchin's basket. And when, I wondered, do you girls get time to read the news papers. "Fold them four doubles, of course," was the next sentence I caught, and more puzzled than before, I very impolitely walked near the group, when everything was made clear to me by the blonde little one saying, "I had rather have a newspaper any day than the best panier that was ever made in Paris." I fell back into my seat, uncertain whether to laugh or feel provoked with the chatterboxes, who had strolled off to lay siege to a party of gentlemen just from the beach. Think of it! Mr. Tilton think of it, Mr. Greeley! did it ever occur to you what a bustle you make in fashionable circles?

◆

Scientific Exploration of the Mammoth Cave.

At the close of the meeting of the American Association for the advancement of Science, at Indianapolis, an excursion was made to the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky. The result is told by Prof. McChesney, who says that Prof. Cope collected fourteen different specimens of the animals that inhabit the cave—the blind fish, insects, crickets, centipedes, spiders, blind crawfish, crawfish that can see, and a blind fish that the crawfish eat. The crickets and spiders occur in considerable abundance, but most of the forms of life are quite rare. The blind fish are not abundant, and as shy as though they had eyes; they dart off from the slightest movement of the water. The best way to capture them is to let a fine dip-net down gently into the water and watch till one swims over it, and then raise the net as quietly as possible. Small bats were occasionally seen flying. These little creatures have eyes, but they are said to be no larger than the head of a cambric needle.

It is too evident to need discussion that the Mammoth Cave was the work of a subterranean river and its tributaries, the water of which has been turned from its course by finding an outlet on a slightly lower level, which river still shows itself in a few places in the cave.

◆

Returned to Stay.

Lately, when the body of George Kirk was lying at Wilson & Brown's undertaking establishment, on B street, Virginia City, a man who appeared to be a stranger in the city, seeing something of a crowd about the door approached and looked in at the body lying in the coffin.

"Man dead?" asked he of a person standing near.

"Yes, sir," shortly answered he who was questioned.

Fidgetting a little, the stranger tried it again: "How did he die?"

"Hung," was the laconic reply.

"Hung! Ah, hung himself?"

"No; he was hung by the Viglantes."

Stranger again—"What did they hang him for?"

"He had been notified to leave the town and he came back."

"When a man has been notified to leave can't he never come back here again and stay?"

"Yes, sir."

"Yes! Then how is this?"

"Well, he came back, and"—pointing to the coffin—"you see he *stayed*."

◆

A Rival for Bessemer.

A new process for making steel has been invented by a Frenchman, and adopted at the steel works in Givors, in that country, which is said to rival the well known Bessemer process. The principal features of Berard's system are: First, the employment of gas, acting at once as a heating and reacting agent in improving the quality of the iron by a partial purification, before throwing off such injurious bodies as sulphur, phosphorus, arsenic, &c.; second, the ability to employ iron of a secondary quality to obtain steel for certain special purposes, as rails, tires, &c.; third, by the combined action of air and gas, in being able to act alternately by means of oxidation and reduction in keeping the waste at the minimum, and by decarbonizing and recarbonizing to regulate at will and with certainty, the nature of the product to be obtained. The details of the method are too technical to be given in full, but the results are recommended by their excellence and economy in cost in obtaining them. The operation requires from an hour to an hour and a half, and the process is so conducted that the manipulation can be arrested at any moment, and any desired quality of steel obtained.

◆

As Usual.

A handsome bach clerk in one of the most popular dry goods stores in Atlanta is smitten with a fair resident in a neighboring city. The father of the young lady came to Atlanta recently and registered at the hotel where the bachelor clerk boards. As soon as the discovery was made, the old gentleman was looked up and made the recipient of earnest attention (such as all of us have and are disposed to pay the parents of the "hoped for,") to ingratiate himself into his parental favor.

Just before dinner the old gentleman wanted information of the young one where he could get a drink of "peach and honey."

"Well, I don't know myself, but I've heard that in bar-rooms good liquors are kept," was the innocent reply.

◆

THESE watering-place gossips are perfectly awful. One of them writes from Long Branch that there is trouble brewing in the Grant family. She observed Ulyss himself flirting furiously with a blue-eyed belle at a party one evening, and shortly afterward Mrs. G. had that same damsel out in a corner of the porch, "giving her a good talking to."

CRUISING.

What are the days but islands,
So many little islands,
And sleep the sea in silence
  That flows above them all?
There, when the moon is risen,
The peaceful waters glisten;
But yonder plashing—listen!
  It is the souls that fall.

The little boats are skimming,
The wind-led boats are skimming,
Each in a silver rimming,
  Apart from fleet and shore.
There not an oar is dripping,
With just a cable slipping,
Glides out the phantom shipping
  That wanders evermore.

Every day's an island,
A great or barren island,
A lowland or a highland,
  That looks up in the sea,
Their fruitful groves are crowning;
Their barren cliffs are frowning;
And rocky channels drowning
  The little boats that flee.

How many are the islands,
The teeming talking islands,
That in the sea of silence
  The roving vessels find?
Their number no man knoweth;
Their way the current showeth;
The tide returnless floweth,
  And each is left behind.

The sailors long to tarry—
For rest they long to tarry—
When at some isle of fairy
  They touch and go ashore.
With songs of wistful pleading,
They follow late unheading
And with the tide's receding
  Are drifting as before.

But sometimes, in the sailing—
The blind and endless sailing—
They pass beyond the hailing
  Of land upon the lee;
The lowlands and the highlands,
And all beyond the islands,
Behold the sea of silence—
  Behold the great white sea.

CHURCH OF ROME.

Encyclical Letter of our Most Holy Father Through Divine Providence, Pius IX, to All the Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, Bishops and Other Pastors Having Grace and Communion with the Holy See.

PIUS IX, POPE.

VENERABLE BRETHREN—Health and Apostolic Benediction!

Many times, venerable brethren, during this long Pontificate, have we had occasion to turn toward you and manifest with how much gratitude we receive the expressions of your affection and devotion; for we know that in you and the faithful confided to your care we have a great means of securing God's mercy toward ourselves and the Holy See. And, indeed when the enemies of God began to invade the civil rights of the Church, striving to prevail finally, were it possible, against Jesus Christ and the Church, which is "His body and His fullness," you, venerable brothers, and the people of Christ did not cease to entreat God, "whom the winds and sea obey," that He might calm the storm, nor did you desist from repeating the testimonies of your love or from employing every means in your power to console us in our tribulation. But since we have been despoiled of this city itself—the head of the whole Catholic world—and left to the power of those who have oppressed our rights, let you, together with the greater part of your dioceses, redouble your prayers, and with frequent exhortations confirm the sacred rights of religion and justice which have been trodden down with incredible effrontery. On the occasion of that new event after St. Peter, a fact never heard of in the long series of Roman Pontiffs, when we reached the twenty-sixth year of our apostolic ministry in the See of Rome, you cordially and universally united in our jubilee in celebrating that signal benefit conferred on our unworthiness, thereby clearly typifying the most florid vigor which everywhere prevails among the Christian family, by which we are profoundly moved, and by uniting with yours our vows and supplications we shall attain strength to await with greater confidence the

THE FULL AND ABSOLUTE TRIUMPH OF THE CHURCH.

Here were most gratefully received those numerous bands of supplicants at our venerated temples, and toward whom also the whole concourse of the faithful throughout the world expressed their gratitude, who, together with their pastor, returned thanks to God, through public prayers and approaching the sacraments for the benefit conferred upon us; and at that time you earnestly besought him to grant the victory of the Church. We felt, besides, not only relieved from our affections and anxiety, but felt them change into joys by your congratulations, your filial devotion, and the fervent vows expressed in your letters; by the presence of great numbers of the faithful, who gathered from every quarter, among whom were many of noble birth and those honored by ecclesiastical and civil dignities, but far more great and noble by the richness and purity of their faith, all of whom joined together in heart and deed with the greater portion of the citizens of Rome and the occupied province, whither many hastened from far off regions and desired to face the same dangers and contumely to which we have been exposed, that they might openly bear testimony of their sentiments and those of their countrymen toward us; and to bear us volumes of the names of the hundreds of thousands of the faithful in every nation who strongly condemned the invasion of our principality and ardently demanded a restitution, which is implored by religion and morality, and demanded by justice and civilization. On that occasion you contributed abundantly with your means, poor and rich almost vying one with the other to serve us in an hour of tribulation; rich gifts came from every quarter, nearly all bearing designs representing the union of

OUR SPIRITUAL WITH OUR CIVIL POWER.

granted to us by God, and a magnificent case of sacred vestments and utensils, which relieved the poverty of many of our churches. It is, indeed, a wonderful spectacle of Catholic unity, that shows evidently the Universal Church, although scattered over the whole world and composed of people different in custom, genius and education, to be informed by the spirit of God and the more prodigious and furious are its persecutions and the wars made upon it, so much the more crafty are the attempts made to deprive it of every human hope. If, therefore, you render unto the Most High your highest praises for His unceasing help to the Church and unite your prayers with those manifestations of your virtue and faith which you send us, relieve your minds by the hope of an undoubted triumph. But while we recognize from the Giver of every good the gifts wherewith He has bountifully supplied us, let us not be unmindful of the most grateful thanks we owe to those who making themselves the instruments of Divine Providence have given us every possible testimonial of their readiness to assist us under any circumstances, of their fidelity—testimonials full of comfort, obedience, devotion and love. Then raise up to heaven your hands and hearts, all you who are our children, in the name of God. We offer you to Him, beseeching Him with ardor and solicitude to accept your wishes for the Liberty of the Holy See, for the victory of the Church, for the peace of the world, and that he may bountifully grant to all those the celestial and terestrrial blessings which are not in our power to bestow. It is certainly our desire to manifest particularly to each individual benefactor our heartfelt gratitude, and personally attest our very prompt and earnest recognition of their acts; but the

GREAT ABUNDANCE OF DEMONSTRATIONS MADE TO US

and favors transmitted from every part hinder the pleasure of affording each a particular response. In order to pursue in some measure the best of our desire, we pray you venerable brethren to whom we direct the principal part of these sentiments, to announce and make them distinctly manifest to your clergy and people. Exhort all to persevere with you in prayer and with souls full of faith, because if the assiduous prayer of the just man penetrates the cloud, do not cease yours until they reach the heart of the Almighty; and Christ promised that He would be found in the midst of two joined together in his name and animated by a spirit of prayer, and that His Heavenly Father would grant all that they asked in his name. So much more certainly can the universal Church, with its perpetual and unanimous prayers, obtain after Divine justice is appeased the

DESTRUCTION OF ALL EARTHLY ALLIES OF HELL.

the overthrow and annihilation of the inventions of human malice, and the restoration of peace and justice on earth. As to that which regards yourselves, venerable brothers, to that turn your thoughts especially. Let your power grow continually stronger, until like a compact phalanx you can face the enemies of God, who with artifice and strength ever new, assail the Church which no force can destroy; you may be enabled to resist with greater efficacy and disperse their armies. These things, which we eagerly desire and ardently invoke we also wish for you and the whole Catholic family. In the meanwhile the Director of that most warmly anticipated event and the Dispenser of all blessings, believing in our benevolence and gratitude towards you, from the bottom of our heart, we most affectionately impart the apostolic benediction to each of you, venerable brothers, and to the clergy, and to the people confided to the care of each.

Given in Rome, at St. Peter's on the 5th day of August, the feast of the Assumption of Our Blessed Lady, in the year of our Lord MDCCCLXXI, and of our Pontificate the twenty-sixth.
Pio P. P. IX.

◆

The Phantoms of the NiThcle—Most Mysterious of all the Secret Societies.

[From the Lexington Press.]

It was currently rumored on the streets yesterday that the mysterious phantoms who have so long haunted our city had been seen again. Report has it that a band of veiled figures, numbering nearly a hundred, were seen at about 12 o'clock Wednesday night, seated in a circle around a blue fire, in the "old city grave yard," conducting some strange and apparently very solemn ceremony. The remainder about ten minutes, and then quietly and swiftly disappeared. This report seems utterly incredible, and even ridiculous, but, in the light of facts we have gained from time to time, we are disposed to credit it. Of one thing we are confident, and that is that an order known as the Phantoms of the Nile has been in existence in this city for years; that it is composed of many of our best and most influential citizens, and that its objects are commendable in the highest degree This much we infer from what we have seen and heard, but we cannot claim to positively *know* anything about an order whose secrets are so closely preserved as those of the Phantoms. Opinions conflict as to the character of this apparently ancient and exclusive institution. Some associate it with the Memphis rite of Masonry; others say it is the Sons of Malta in perfection. We have heard it called the "anti Ku-Klux society," and some insist that it is an organization of gentlemen who wish to aid the poor and do deeds of charity and benevolence in secret, unheralded by the world. If our readers are as much in the dark as we are they will adopt whichever view suits them best. As the strange and incomprehensible beings called the "Phantoms of the Nile" are exciting an immense amount of curiosity and constitute the topic of conversation in every society, we will try in the future to keep the readers of the Press fully posted with all the rumors and everything that may get afloat concerning them.

◆

German Immigration.

During August, 1871, there arrived in the port of New York 19,268 immigrants on fifty-six vessels. Of these 8,548 were Germans, who arrived on fifty-five vessels. The record of the different ports of embarcation show that 4 005 Germans sailed on fifteen vessels from Bremen; 2,488 on six vessels from Hamburg; 1,250 on twenty-three vessels from Liverpool, 405 on one vessel from Stettin, 310 on two vessels from Havre, 73 on six vessels from Glasgow, and 17 on two vessels from London. During August, 1870, the immigrants into the United States amounted to 14,984, of whom 2,375 were Germans. The increase of August, 1871, was therefore 4,284 immigrants, and 6,173 Germans. From January 1st to September 1st, 1871, there arrived in the United States 155,425 immigrants, of whom 50,213 were Germans. During the same eight months of 1870 there arrived 163,288 immigrants, of whom 57,467 were Germans. This year, therefore, immigration has decreased by 8,403 persons, and the number of Germans has decreased by 7,256. As the returns for August, 1871, however, show that the immigrants are increasing, it is not improbable that the totals for both years will not vary materially.

◆

Spiritual Facts.

That whiskey is the key by which many gain an entrance into our prisons and almshouses. That brandy brands the nose of all who cannot govern their apetites. That wine causes many to take a winding way home. That punch is the cause of many unfriendly punches, That ale causes many ailings, while beer brings many to their bier. That champagne is the cause of many real pains. That gin slings have "slewed" more than the slings of old. That the reputation of being fond of cocktails is not a feather in any man's cap. That the money spent for port, which is supplied by portly gents, would support many a poor family. That porter is a weak supporter for those who are weak in body.

◆

APPROPRIATE names: For a printer's wife, Em; for a sport's wife, Bet-ty; for a lawyer's wife, Sue; for a teamster's wife, Carrie; for a fisherman's wife, Net-ty; for a shoemaker's wife, Peggy; for a carpet-man's wife, Mat-tie; for an auctioneer's wife, Bid-dy; for a chemist's wife, Ann Eliza; for an engineer's wife, Bridge-it.

FAITH.

[The following fine sonnet was written by an accomplished lady of Massachusetts. It is rare to find so much comprehensive thought and sentiment melodiously compressed in the limits of a sonnet.]

Silence forever in the boundless sky!
No voice from out its depths of starry light!
Raise your wild pleadings higher and more high,
Day answers not, nor yet the solemn night;
And the great throbbing sea, from age to age,
Rolls the same measures on its beaten shore;
Its waves, that sometimes murmur, sometimes rage,
Are inarticulate forevermore.
Turn ye men, whose ever eager minds
Search past and present for some sure reply—
One in another man his idol finds.
One fancies Science solves Life's mystery.
  Then sad, sad hearts, where can ye rest your faith?
The faith itself is all that answereth.

◆

Strasburg Cathedral.

A writer in the London Builder gives the only definite information that we have seen concerning the amount of injury inflicted by the siege on this beautiful structure. He says:

The cathedral is thought by the Strasburgers to be sadly damaged; perhaps, the fact that the Germans have taken possession of it is considered by them as only a trifle less horrible than if it had been actually razed to the ground; but I must confess that to stranger eyes it looks, externally, much as it did eight years ago. When the effect of the balls was pointed out, one could of course perceive that here a statue had lost an arm or leg; there a long piece of parapet was shot away; and farther on the mullion of a window was splintered; yet, as I said, these misfortunes were not very noticeable to the eyes of strangers, But on going within the beautiful edifice we were greatly grieved to see the fearful gaps—now closed by boards—and numerous speckings all over the grand colored glass of the windows. The one most seriously damaged is in the clerestory of the nave, immediately facing the organ. The large cinque-foil in the head of this is entirely shot away, and great damage is done to other portions of this and the neighboring windows. A horrible 'obus' came crashing through the glass, flew across the nave of the cathedral, and, smashing in the organ pipes, lodged in the organ itself; here, wonderful to tell, it remained without exploding! Had it burst, of course annihilation of not only the beautiful organ, but also of great part of the cathedral itself, must have been the consequence. The custodian of the tower has had the dreadful missile mounted on a foot of marble, and on it is fixed a brass plate telling the day, or rather the night, month and year, when this fearful hail of iron and fire fell on the devcted town. The organ pipes have not yet been replaced, but white linen blinds are drawn down over the cruel gaps. More than half of the organ is so covered, thus showing the extent of the damage done. The marvellous mechanical clock is apparently uninjured.

◆

VARIETIES.

THE drought in England last year induced the killing of so many cattle that beef is much dearer than usual there this season.

WM. W. CORCORAN, Esq., expects to leave Washington for Europe in a few days,, on a visit to his son-in-law, Mr. Eustis.

A LITTLE four-year-old while combing her father's hair one Sunday was asked if she saw any white hairs? "Yes," was the reply, "it looks just as if it had been snowing in your upper story."

A ROGUE going to be hanged begged as a personal favor that the rope might be tied under his arm, instead of his throat. "What an absurd request!" said the executioner. "Not at all," replied the criminal, "for I am so ticklish in the throat that if you tie the rope there I shall be sure to die with laughter."

MISS CLARA DE BOW, a young lady of Nashville, was terribly burned on Monday night while dressing for a party. She had already put on her dress of some thin stuff, and going into her room, lighted a match, which she afterwards threw on the floor, and hurriedly went on with her toilet. The match was not extinguished, and the flame catching in her dress, she was soon enveloped in flames. Her stepfather, Dr. Nichol was badly burned in extinguishing the burning dress.

THE streets of Paris were recently placarded with notices, announcing that precious stones, *objects d'art*, and, the like could be satisfactorily disposed of at a certain shop, in a certain street. This announcement was a police device to get hold of, if possible, some of the thieves who stole the jewelry, art treasures, and other portable property of citizens during the Commune. The plan was highly successful in many cases. Numerous thieves came to sell their spoils, and were at once secured and their plunder taken from them.

THE terrible hail storm which swept over portions of Burlington, N. J., some time since, was very severe on the crops of a hard-working man who rented a farm of a Quaker lady, at an annual rental of $1,200. The lady called upon her tenant and said: "I have heard of thy misfortune, and came over to commiserate with thee." "Yes, ma'am, it's very unfortunate for me." "Are the buildings injured very much?" "No; very little." "Well, thee need not be concerned about the rent. Seeing thy loss, thee need not pay me any rent this year.

"WILD steer items" always have an engrossing interest for the newspaper reader and hence we record that recently one was seen leisurely plodding up Fourth street, the Broadway of St. Louis, when a crowd of men and boys got after and urged the animal into a trot, and from a trot into a run. The result was that he capsized two men, killed one, tossed two children into the air, butted through a shop window, knocked down the frame of a shed and broke a man's arm, ransacked a barber shop, went through a bar room, broke up an auction and swam the Mississippi river.

A PARIS paper says that a rich American has offered to rebuild the Tuilleries solely at his own expense, on condition that one of the wings of the new building shall receive his name, and that as long as he lives he shall be allowed an apartment in it looking out on the gardens, and an invitation to all the ceremonies which shall ever be given in the palace by any government which may be in power there.

IT has been settled at the Treasury Department that the new fifty dollar five per cent. bonds are to bear the effigy of Silas Wright; the hundreds that of E. M. Stanton; the five hundreds that of Thos. H. Benton; the thousands that of William H. Harrison; the five thousands that of Anson Burlingame, and the ten thousands that of John A. Andrew. Which suggests that a new table should be added to our juvenile first books of arithmetic, running somewhat in this way: Political measure—2 Silas Wrights equal 1 Stanton; 5 Stantons 1 Benton; 2 Bentons 1 Harrison; 5 Harrisons 1 Burlingame, and 2 Burlingames or 100 Stantons 1 Andrew. Next!—Chicago Republican.

VARIETIES.

THE poor man's story—The garret.

THE vacation of the French Assembly begins September 16.

DELAWARE has a native population 115,879; foreign, 9,136.

WHY is it that Mount Vesuvius sleeps? Because it is always yawning.

MORE than a million pounds of willow leaf were made up at Shanghai last season and palmed off as green tea.

BOSTON people who are in doubt as to the best "watering places" have got in the habit of asking the milkmen.

THE dramatized Edwin Drood makes John Jasper guiltless, and brings Edwin out alive and healthy.

MR. GREELEY to the people.—"Office-seeking is our deadly upas." The people to Mr. Greeley—"You pass."

THE young lady who was caught smoking by her mother excused herself by saying it made her smell like there was a man about.

A ST. LOUIS woman, not quite making up her mind to sewer-cide, whiled away sixteen hours in a cistern. She recovered without a stomach-pump.

ACCORDING to the census statistics more homicides occurred in Tennessee during the year ending May 31, 1871, than in New York and Pennsylvania together.

A LITTLE bit of a thing, who had just got back from a party, was asked by her mamma how she had enjoyed herself. "Oh, mamma!" she said, "I'm so full of happiness; I couldn't be no happier, without I was bigger."

A WIDOW, a boarding house keeper out in Kansas, who entered a complaint against a boarder, gave her age as twenty-three, when she is fifty if she is a day, and the enraged Justice dismissed the case without inquiring any further.

GRACE GREENWOOD says that in Colorado nature seems resolved to make up for lost time by producing flowers in matchless profusion and brilliancy of coloring, but sends them out in such haste that she forgets to scent them.

RECENTLY, at a school in Switzerland, one of the under masters, having occasion to punish a refractory boy, was stabbed by the latter in the head with a pocket-knife, which entered the brain, and caused his death almost immediately.

COLORADO chronicles the most remarkable achievement yet accomplished in "narrow gauge" railway enterprise. Although only three and a half miles of track are laid, trains are said to run thirty miles an hour over it.

THE profit on a recent "corner" in wheat in Chicago is calculated by the Tribune of that city at twenty-two per cent. per month on the money paid into the pool, which was formed about the first of August. The amount clubbed was $970,000, and the variation in the price of wheat was about twenty cents.

AN Indian girl undertook to break a colt the other day. At last accounts her head was two sizes too large for her bonnet, and she had ordered a set of false teeth.

A MISS of twenty, lecturing out West, on woman suffrage, marriage, etc., gives this powerful advice to her wedded sisters: "If you hate your husband, shake him, and look up an affinity."

IT is said that Mr. Morrissey intends to retaliate upon the Young Men's Christian Association for trying to buy his club house by building a church at Saratoga.

THE editor of an eastern paper having received a bank note detector, returned thanks, and modestly asked for some bank notes upon which to test its accuracy.

THE Ravenna Press says! "The family of Francis Barclay, consisting of ten boys and three girls, weigh, in the aggregate, 2,784 pounds, and adding the father and mother, the total weight is 3,400 pounds.

MALICIOUS journals published in other states congratulate Rhode Islanders that the adoption of the "narrow gague" will at last enable them to have a railroad without laying either rail in an adjoining State.

ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr., Collector of the port of Portland, Me., was the victim of an amusing mistake the other day. One J. W. Ashburn called at the telegraph office and sent a dispatch of inquiry about his wife to Halifax. An hour later the following answer was laid upon Mr. Washburn's desk: "To I Washburn, Portland: Your wife sailed for Liverpool yesterday with a young man!"

A WASHINGTON telegram to the Boston Post says: "A package was received a few days ago, at the State Department, from our Consul to Venezuela, containing a specimen of a coral snake, whose bite is said to be generally fatal. The snake bit a cat, which instantly, while writhing with pain, scratched the hand of its owner. The poisoned hand of this man immediately swelled to an enormous size, and the famous cundurango plant was applied with success, the poison being removed at once, and the hand restored to its former size. The cundurango party here still adhere to their faith in its wonderous medicinal virtues."

A HAIL-STORM passed through Rockingham county, Va., a few days ago. The hail in many places drifted from five to seven feet deep. Linville creek was so banked up with hail that the fish became frozen, and were picked up along the banks in great quantities; but the strangest of all is, that apple trees in orchards were stripped of all their fruit and leaves, and now have a new foliage heavier than before, and the trees are perfectly white with bloom. One large apple tree was only partially stripped, and now it is full of bloom, intermixed with large and nearly ripe fruit.

WHILE Governor Perham was transacting business with a State official the other day a son entered the room unceremoniously, and proceeding at once to his father, asked him rather loudly for money. The Governor being busily engaged, and wishing to silence his rather boisterous demands, said to him: "My son, be quiet; I have no money." The little fellow placed himself in a theatrical attitude, with one foot advanced and arms akimbo, and looking his father in the face, said: "Well this is a pretty how dy'edo; Governor of Maine, and no money!" and went off whistling, with a look of mingled wonder and disgust at the poverty of the Chief Magistrate.

AMONG the victims of the Mobile steamboat disaster, was little Steve Snow, of whom the Mobile Register thus speaks: "He was for a long time employed as the message carrier for the Associated Press dispatches, and being comparatively destitute, his funeral expenses were defrayed by the Press and Telegraph office of this place, and the New York Associated Press Mr. Simonton, the General Agent at New York, having sent a dispatch instructing Mr. Sanford to draw upon him for twenty dollars for that purpose. Poor little Steve was therefore decently interred. He was a bright, quick boy, and we miss his nightly familiar cries of 'More Yet,' and 'Good Night.' We trust that his last 'good night' has merged in a bright, happy day."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 16, 1871.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
GEN. WM. M'CANDLESS, of Phila.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CAPT. J. H. COOPER, of Lawrence Co.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATORS:
ROBERT M. GIBSON,
JOHN MURRAY, Sr.
ASSEMBLY.
First District—JAMES IRVIN.
Second District—ROBERT LIDDELL.
Third District—ADAM REINEMAN,
WILLIAM HASLITT,
JOHN N. EWING,
MOSES P. WALSH,
PETER HABERMAN.

CONTROLLER—UZZIAH STEWART.
TREASURER—WILLIAM J. KOUNTZ.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS HOLLAND.
ASS'T DISTRICT ATTORNEY—ALFRED KERR.
COMMISSIONERS—JACOB STUCKRATH, 3 years.
JOSEPH BIRMINGHAM, 1 yr.
SURVEYOR—J. W. PATTERSON.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—HENRY INGRAM.

Democratic County Committee of Correspondence.

John Roth,
D. D. Bruce,
John P. Heisel,
Wm. M. Stewart,
Chas. B. Kenny,
R. B. Guthrie,
James H. Hopkins,
A. M. Pollock,
F. M. Hutchinson,
John Mellon,
Wm. T. Farley,
Wm. M. Murray,
Fras. Wilson,
P. O'Brien,
N. P. Sawyer,
R. Koenig,
T. J. Keenan,
Dan'l Wertz,
John M. Kennedy,
Geo. W. Guthrie,
Wm. P. Bedell,
John K. Lamon,
Jacob Hochuley,
John Titzel,
G. W. McGraw,
Geo. S. Hays,
Jos. Lofink,
John Jahn,
Jas. Machesney,
Jesse Graham,
A. W. Foster, Jr.,
Patrick Valedy,
Wm. W. McDowell,
Jacob Whitesell,
Jas. Salisbury,
M. Laughran,
Jacob Dressel,
Christopher Feld,
Wm. Engel,
Jerome Rahm,
Jesse Sill,
John O'Reilly,
J. N. Nesbitt,
H. A. Levake,
J. B. Fulton,
F. Landgraff,
P. Kennedy,
H. Chesman,
Daniel Buckley,
L. Winchell,

John Shook,
Frank Hogel,
J. H. Blackford,
J. W. Kearns,
Wm. McCormick,
John A. Connor,
S. McMannis,
D. Floyd,
S. Gritzner,
L. B. Patterson,
Wm. Andrews,
John Burns,
Wm. Neely,
Wm. Franey,
Wm. Crouch,
Robt. Morrow,
Geo. Crouch,
P. Hutchinson,
D. C. Bower,
Alex. McFarland,
Robert Phillips,
Jas. C. Bryant,
John M. Johnson,
Jas. McGinley,
John McCluskey,
John Sill,
R. M. Blackburn,
J. M. Bonnett,
Robt. McAyeal,
Jos. Kelch,
J. Kunz,
J. M. Snee,
S. Graham,
Chas. Bryson,
Jas. Hutchinson,
Chas. King,
Thos. Gladden,
Sam'l Logan,
Ezra Porter,
Jacob Eckert,
Geo. McClintock,
W. S. Jackson,
T. F. McCabe,
I. W. Bausman,
John Fowler,
J. N. McWilliams,
Moses Calhoun,
Dan'l McCurdy,
W. Phillips.

The Committee will meet at the St. Charles Hotel, on Saturday, September 16th, at 11 a. m.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Chairman.

THERE was a considerable "decline and fall off"—in the Water Commission yesterday. There are five less than there used to was.

R. H. familiarly known as BENTON KERR, seeks the columns of the *Gazette* to announce that he has outlived the Democracy of Pennsylvania. These spells are getting frequent of late.

GEN. MCCANDLESS, the Democratic standard bearer for Auditor General, has invited Dr. STANTON, the Radical candidate, to a discussion of political questions in a series of meetings to be arranged. Dr. STANTON will not appear.

THE great Radical victory in Maine resulted in a loss of 19,000 votes to the administration since GRANT's election. We fear greatly that the Radical joy over the election in Maine will be chastened with sorrow—that grief and gayety will have to go hand in hand.

IN their extreme haste to get into fat positions, five Councilmen succeeded in electing themselves as a Water Works Commission, without knowing whether they were acting under any law or not. Upon investigation it turned out that there was no ordinance providing for the election of the Commission. This new Ring ends in smoke.

WE really believe that the portion of our article "color and caste" quoted by the *Gazette* was *not* the part that hurt that paper most. If the *Gazette* will print the whole article, without note or comment, we will be content to let it call us all the hard names it may have at its fingers end, or can find in the vocabulary of Billingsgate.

THE *Home Journal* is the journalistic "glass of fashion." It was established by WILLIS for the "upper ten thousand" of New York. It has been reviewing the watering places, or summering places, and thus speaks slightingly of Long Branch. "The landlords have made no money there," it says, though "GRANT and FISK, both mighty men in their way," were permanent guests. "The reason for this decadence," the *Journal* goes on, "are obvious." With "races and gambling houses, and the like, society is too promiscuous, and includes too many adventurers, in contact with whom mothers prefer not to trust their daughters." So it appears that one low-bred man in high position can't make a summer resort, any more than one swallow can make a summer. But one would have thought the office hunting pilgrims would have made the hotels at Long Branch pay. Not so, however—they must have taken their rations in their carpet-bags, and slept on the beach, to "hear what the wild waves were saying."

COLOR AND CASTE.

If, after having made voters of the negroes, in violation of laws, constitutions, customs and popular convictions, the Radicals would be content to manage their darling recruits according to the ancient modes resorted to by demagogues of all ages and times, no objection could be made. But in order to flatter and fool the sable citizen "to the top of his bent," history has been ignored, all differences in the races of men are denied, and the honest and well founded prejudices of white-skinned, straight-haired people are despised and denounced. The Radicals have promised the negro what they never could or would promise to the poor white man—*social equality*. It has been left to the sublime folly of the negro-lovers to try to keep men from cherishing their own especial race or nation, in a harmless way, and from preferring them to every other. For white men of each nationality honestly prefer their own people and kindred to all besides, even to the African. Now Radicalism will not permit such exclusive, innocent self-esteem to be entertained. It says to the foolish self-applauders: "You are all, Americans, English, Welsh, Germans and Irish, exactly the same, and the 'colored' brother is the equal of you all, except the Irishman, and to him he is superior."

The short-sighted Radicals will have a hard time to establish the fine theory that there are no differences in men or in the "races of men." There would seem to be many reasons beside "prejudice" for the claim of superiority the white man has always maintained over the darker races. The fair skinned people are certainly favored in all their endowments. The black races, taught by some overpowering instinct, have always looked upon the whites as their superiors, and always will, long after the present insane efforts of the Radicals to force the negro into a position of social equality has failed.

The Devil is universally charged with being black. Men are said to entertain *black* purposes—dark designs. Animals that are light or white, are generally preferred to those that are black, all other things being equal. We all know that the carrion crows, the cormorants, the ravens and the pilfering black birds are classified even as the black man has always been—they have always been put down among the lower species of the feathered tribes. Like many of the black bipeds who have no feathers, they are inveterate thieves, and often show considerable sagacity in stealing. What dependence or connection there may be between the black man and the black bird, or black sheep, we do not pretend to know. But it is clear that, from some cause or other, "*black*" is, and always has been used to designate bad and terrible passions, purposes and practices. It is certainly most unjust to paint the negro blacker than he is, and no one, we trust, looks upon him as an enemy dangerous enough to require such desperate treatment. But then, on the other hand, you cannot take the "color" out of him, if "black" is a color—and some say it is a "*quality*" rather than a color. This impossible business of washing the blackamoor white, is amusingly described by HOOD in his "black job," which ought to be reprinted some day. It was written to satirize early abolition efforts, which have since culminated in such terrible fruits, but in substantial fruits, too, for the black race. The early apostles of Abolition having failed to wash SAMAO white, resolved to plate him with gold:

> "Because Humanity declares we must—
> "We've scrubbed the Negroes till we've nearly killed 'em,
> "And finding that we cannot wash 'em white,
> "But still their nigritude offends the sight,
> "*We mean to gild 'em.*"

The attempts of the Radicals to "gild" their sable friends are unceasing. You could never, from the reports of the Radical press of the world's doings, know that there now exis a such a person as a "negro" or a "mulatto"—they are all "colored" men—never, when the fact can conveniently be concealed, are they "colored" thieves, burglars, or ravishers—although this last is the favorite negro crime, and every now and then, owing to the large license they have recently enjoyed, how diligently they have improved their opportunities! The Radical presses do not designate "colored" law breakers as such when they can avoid it. The other night, three armed negroes entered a white man's premises, robbed his orchard, fired two shots at him and his son, and wounded the latter. But you could not tell, by some of the Radical papers, that lazy negroes had been engaged in their favorite pastime of petty thieving, and had shot the owner when he attempted to *intrude!*

And now the "colored" children demand admission into our principal public schools. And what can Radical School Directors do but admit them? It is only a new chapter in the long 'lie' they have all been acting for the last ten years. They are acting a most atrocious lie, we say, when, in order to get the negro vote, they vouchsafe to them that which the poor white man has never yet been able to attain—perfect social equality. Go on, then, Radical School Directors! Admit the young Africans to your schools. Disregarding caste and color, put them also into your kitchens and your coach-houses and *compel* poor white men and women to share with them the servants, bed and board! *Teach your children, O ye Radical leaders*, in your falsehood and hypocrisy, that you look upon black and white alike. But take care that your daughters, influenced by your dangerous lessons, are not wooed and won as DESDEMONA was, and that they do not defy some of you by telling you that "she loves the Moor to live with him." You know well enough that you do not mean miscegenation for you or yours. But would it be astonishing, if in some fatal case, the disease induced by your false teachings should strike in? The people who are prating about the entire abrogation of all differences in color or caste, have no idea of becoming, *themselves*, the ancestors of a mixed race. But they take the surest means to make such unpleasant things possible. Be not angry, gentlemen, at the suggestion of incidents which your ill-advised conduct may bring about.

It is not a pleasant subject to discuss. But it cannot be kept in the background altogether. The consequences of any course of public action or private behavior must always be considered. And all you get, Messrs. Radicals, for thus betraying your race and your country, her laws, and her constitutions, is—*the negro vote!* But this, you think, may keep you in power. Well, take it,—keep power on these terms. Remember though, that "order is Heaven's first law." This law of order you are doing your best to overthrow, but for your manhood's sake, let there be some limit to the deep degradation you have undergone to win the votes of the blacks. As for us, we bear them no malice. We do not wish to injure them,—we would not wrong them to the extent of a hair; we would educate them too, and try to elevate them as far as that may be possible, for white men can never fear any rivalry of theirs. But to fawn on them, to coax them, to affiliate with them—these things Democrats cannot and and will not do for all their votes, if they were ten times as many as they are.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

Our Radical cotemporaries are rejoicing over the fact that the State of Maine did not go for the Democracy on Monday last. So elated are they over this fact that they herald it as a great victory for the administration.

When we take into consideration the fact that not a single Democrat in the country had the remotest idea of carrying the State of Maine, this outburst of happiness on the part of our Radical friends is just the least bit ludicrous.

But have they any cause for rejoicing? Had they not better sorrow over the meagerness of the Radical majority in the reliable stronghold of Radicalism that has been voting steadily against the Democratic party for half a century? It will only take about three more such as the one of Monday last to give the State to the Democracy by a handsome majority.

The returns from the election, which are very full, and approximate within two thousand, at least, of the real result, give PERHAM, Radical condidate for Governor, 6,427 majority, although the claim is set up that it will *probably* each 11,000. The fair estimate between these figures would be about 8,000 majority for PERHAM. Now let us compare this with the Radical majorities since 1866 and see how much room for rejoicing there is in this great Radical victory. The following is the table of Radical majorities.

1866	27,680
1867	11,818
1868	26,989
1869	12,478
1870	9,306
1871 (Probable maj.)	8,000
Loss since 1866	19,680
Loss since 1868	18,989
Average majority, 5 years	17,654
Average loss, 6 years	3,281

At this rate of loss, which has been going on steadily for the past six years, the State will be lost to the Radical party three years hence. There is another fact to be taken in connection with this election, viz: that the total vote polled is unusually large, the Radical leaders making every possible effort to increase the majority for the purpose of getting up the impression that the people of Maine endorsed the administration of President GRANT. Yet the majority of Monday is 19,000 less than GRANT's majority three years ago.

This is a fair test of the esteem in which GRANT's administration is held in one of the most reliable Radical States in the Union. The endorsement of the administration was the main issue of the canvass. Consequently, if GRANT loses 19,000 on the indirect question of his reelection, is it not barely possible that when the issue is made direct that the State of Maine will vote against him? The Radical leaders are welcome to all such victories as the one achieved in Maine, but for the life of us we fail to observe what cause they have for rejoicing. The Democrats are anything but displeased with the result.

HEALTH OF COL. M'COOK.

A letter from Long Branch, dated September 7th, from the Colonel, says:

> My recovery is beyond all preadventure, and is so rapid that I am able to walk a mile at a time. My physicians absolutely forbid me to take any active part in the canvass. But I have determined to write some letters by the aid of a stenographer. I am sure that will not harm me, or of course I would not do it.

IN Harrisburg on Saturday evening, by previous arrangement, Mr. JAMES BLACK, a well known temperance orator, rose to reply to a challenge from the notorious PENNEL COOMBE, when the gas was turned off and Mr. BLACK denied a hearing. Truly the EVANS fund is doing its work in the suppression of free speech, and then, too, when a true advocate of temperance accepts the boasted challenge of a leading Radical demagogue, which COOMBE has proven himself to be.

TWO PRESIDENTS—JEFFERSON AND GRANT.

THOMAS JEFFERSON was elected President in 1800. He was a great statesman, a profound scholar, and one of the most accomplished writers and talkers of this or any other country.

When any man applied to him for office, his chief questions to be answered by the applicants supporters, were these:

1. Is he honest?
2. Is he capable?
3. Is he faithful to the Constitution?

And JEFFERSON always tried to find men to fill the offices, of whom these questions could be affirmatively answered.

It is not recorded of JEFFERSON even by his federal enemies, and he had enemies enough, that he ever took a present from an expectant or seeker of his favor, nor did he ever appoint a relative to office! It is also said of him that although he did not live more that 200 miles from Washington he did not spend much more than six months at his private home during the entire eight years that he was President. Now, JEFFERSON has always been held up as a model President, because the above, and other good habits and principles governed his official conduct. ULYSSES S. GRANT, was sworn into the Presidential office on the 4th of March, 1869. He was a successful general, who won his victories at an immense and wanton sacrifice of human life. He is no statesman at all—he is not a scholar—he is not a writer—he is not a good speaker or even a good talker—in fact he cannot express himself at all, when it is necessary or proper that he should do so. The only questions that seem to be asked for him of applicants for offices in his gifts are

1. Is he related to my family or the family of my wife?
2. Does he bring gifts with him?
3. Is he in favor of my renomination?

And having provided for the two first in order, those that answered the essential last affirmatively, (and who did not?) were appointed. U. S. GRANT does not spend more than *half* his time in Washington, if so much. He wastes his leisure or most of it in trifling or pernicious amusements, and all his aims seems to be of a selfish or frivolous character.

As he has carefully hoarded the gifts he has received, and availed himself of all the advantages of his position with tenacious but conspicuous indelicacy, he has grown rich in worldly gear. He expects a re-nomination, and his office-holders will elect him if they can. But, retire when he will, he will have grown rich in the Presidential office, into which he went a poor man.

And in this last circumstance he again directly differs from JEFFERSON who, coming into office with a competence, left it a poor man, as he declined all gifts, and was so devoted to his duties that his private business was neglected to its ruin. He held that "the people can never see with approbation offices, the disposal of which they entrust to the President for public purposes, divided out as family property."

BY constantly calling attention to New York our Radical neighbors hope to draw the attention of the people of this State from the fact that they have been robbed of over three hundred thousand dollars by Radical officials exclusively. Better keep nearer home where our people are most interested. We do not lose anything by thievery in New York, while we have the entire bill to foot in Pennsylvania.

THE following is the reply of the *Gazette* to a well considered, dignified and proper editorial article in THE POST of Tuesday:

> It is addressed wholly to the outcast and vicious portions of society. It is the meanest, the lowest, and most utterly contemptible and pusillanimous bid for the chuckle and sneer of the base and vulgar element of society, that it has ever been our misfortune to read.

Besides this we are termed a "foul mouthed slanderer" an "incarnate fiend" a "monster"—"a raving lunatic"—Anything more? What is the use of writing fine pieces for people who carry on in this style. It is *black* ingratitude.

THE proclamation which GRANT directed AKERMAN to draw up, ordering AKERMAN's Confederate brethren to stop breaking the laws of South Carolina, and especially in the county of Spartanburg, has not yet appeared. The cause of this probably is, that Senator SCOTT, Chairman of the Congressional Ku-Klux Committee, has been furnished with a letter from Spartanburg, signed by twenty-five leading citizens of that county, including three of GRANT's office-holders and four Republican members of the Legislature, assuring SCOTT that no Ku-Klux outrages have been recently committed in that county. GRANT will have to resort to some other dodge to put South Carolina under martial law in order to get a delegation favorable to his renomination.

Bill Mann as a Murderer.

The *Age* states it thus:

> Long and foul traffic in justice is notorious and undeniable. The trial for homicide which he evaded by illicit means, he has not yet escaped. He now has to hold up his bloody hand at the bar of public opinion, and plead to the charge against him. This is the highest of the crimes of which he stands indicted. He hissed into the ear of an armed man, the word that prompted homicide. And, from the grave, his dead victim thus arraigns him:
>
> I, John C. Nolen, do solemnly and sincerely make this, my dying declaration—that I was shot with a pistol in the hands of Alexander Crawford, and that I further declare that this murder was committed at the instigation of and by the agency of William B. Mann, late District Attorney—this act being done while I was upon the floor of the Court-room, on Chestnut street, above Fifth. JOHN C. NOLEN.

The Ohio Campaign.

SPEECH OF

HON. WM. S. GROESBECK,

At Steubenville, Sept. 13.

STEUBENVILLE, O., September 13.—A the Democratic meeting held to-day in this city, the Hon. Wm. S. Groesbeck addressed the people.

Mr. Groesbeck, after a few introductory remarks, said:

Political Changes in the Past Ten Years.

Important changes have been made in our political condition during the last ten years, and not a few of our very best citizens believe we have gone downward. I don't wonder at this. The condition of our people prior to 1861 was one of extraordinary contentment and quietness. The peace of the nation had never been broken, and the Constitution had always commanded respect. None of our sacred rights, as we call them, such as liberty of the person, freedom of speech and the like had been violated. I believe the writ of habeas corpus had not not been suspended prior to 1861. We sought to administer the Federal government for general purposes, and the State government for special and home purposes, and neither had seriously invaded the jurisdiction of the other as our fathers had started. Some had gone on peacefully and steadily and without any noticeable departure. The governments over us did embarass us. They were in no sense a burden, and taxation fell as lightly upon our homes as the gentle snow. It was a most happy condition for all of us enjoying the privileges and immunities of citizenship, but all did not enjoy these privileges and emmunities. There was slavery in the land, about one of every nine of its inhabitants was a slave. That was our danger, troubling our fathers in the begining, and troubling us always, and more and more this brings me to notice the resolutions of our recent State convention and the changes that have taken place in our political condition during the last ten years. They are of two kinds:

First, Changes in the Constitution of the United States.

Second, Changes in the manner of administering the government.

The Thirteenth Amendment.

What are the changes that have been made in the Constitution? They are three in number. The first is this:

> "No slavery shall exist in the United States."

When the Constitution was adopted, slavery was everywhere in the North as well as in the South, and therefore the Constitution did not forbid it. Very soon however, and from time to time, the States separately abolished it within their respective jurisdiction, till it was to be found nowhere but in the South, and at last it was disturbed and threatened there. The South rebelled at this. War came along, a bloody costly civil war and the rebellion was overwhelmed and slavery destroyed. This result is now declared in the constitution. Such a declaration was to be expected. The results of a successful war are always declared in some binding form. If it be war between nations, the results appear in the final treaty. If it be civil war, they usually appear in some modification of the fundamental law conforming it to the new condition of the government. Such is our case. The recent constitutional amendments stand for the final treaty of our civil war.

Look at the question in another aspect. How do the States now regard slavery? Ohio has declared that there shall be no slavery within her jurisdiction. New York has declared it in her Constitution. Pennsylvania has declared it. Every State in the East, and in the West, and in the North has declared it. Not only this, every State in the South has declared it, and remembering our past, it is wise and proper that our Federal Constitution should also declare it. Let this trouble be put away from us so that it may never come again.

The Fourteenth Amendment.

What is the second change? In substance this:

> "All persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens of the same and of the State in which they reside. No State shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, or deny to any person the equal protection of the laws."

There is also in this amendment a clause disqualifying certain citizens for holding any office under the United States or under any State; and another clause affirming the validity of our public debt and the invalidity of all rebel debts.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

What is the third?

> "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

Are these Amendments Valid?

These are the changes made in our Constitution during the last ten years, the famous amendments of which we have heard so much and which are so often referred to even now.

The Thirteenth Amendment abolishing slavery throughout the U. S., is accepted by all, and in the South as unanimously as in the North. The doubt and hesitation have been about the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, because of the means used to procure their adoption, and because of the change they make in the relations which had always existed between the Federal government and the State governments. In the language of our recent Convention, the means used to procure the adoption of these two amendments were extraordinary, violent and unsatisfactory. There is no thinking, right-minded man who desires that a single other amendment may be made to the Constitution as these were made, for it is impossible to preserve its sacredness under such treatment. The Constitution should never be lightly dealt with, nor should it be altered for mere party advantages, and any amendments proposed should be fairly submitted to a free and unthreatened judgment. Such was the case in reference to amendments previously made. Such is not the case in reference to these two. But I don't care to dwell upon the history of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, for I see nothing in their history that will destroy their validity. You can not invalidate legislation by showing it is tainted with fraud. It may be admitted that an act of Congress was passed by undue means; that coercion, bribery and all kinds of corruption were applied to effect its passage, and yet the court cannot set it aside. The validity of a statute cannot be impeached on such grounds, nor can the validity of a Constitutional Amendment. No court has jurisdiction to inquire into the circumstances under which either was passed. The only question is, Were they in fact passed? If they were, all courts must recognize them. Could I go into our Supreme Court and impair the vitality of an act of Congress by showing that enough Congressmen to change the result had been coerced to vote for it or bribed to vote it? Clearly I could not, nor could I successfully attack a Constitutional amendment on these grounds. The Supreme Court has no supervision over the action of Congress in passing a statute, or over the action of State Legislatures or State conventions in adopting a constitutional amendment. It would be unwise to confer upon the Supreme Court such extraordinary jurisdiction. The fault is not in the machinery of the Government. It is as complete as it should be, but it is not complete enough, and human invention cannot make it perfect enough to prevent or correct every possible abuse. We must depend at last for the right political management of many important concerns upon the good conduct of the people themselves. It is far better and safer than to trust unlimited power to any department of this government.

We may not look to the Supreme Court to declare these amendments unconstitutional. It has no jurisdiction over them. We may not look to the States to annul them by a further amendment. It requires three-fourths of them to concur in such a movement. That number will not concur in such a movement, and we may not look to the people to combine and overthrow them in some other way. The people have already accepted them. The destruction of slavery is acknowledged and approved by all, and our colored population has voted in every state of the United States at our local and general elections again and again and without challenge or molestation.

"These Amendments Will Stand."

Suffrage once granted cannot be recalled. Suffrage that has been practiced will not be surrendered. I approve of the action of our recent Convention on this subject. I regret the unfairness and spirit of domination in which some of these amendments were carried, and this unfairness and force should always be condemned, lest they become a precedent for the future. I regret also the tendency to encroachment upon State sovereignty manifested in these amendments, but the State is not destroyed, and we may yet preserve it, if we have the good sense no longer to waste our strength upon questions that have passed to final judgment.

A New Danger—Treatment of the Enfranchised Race.

The changes stated in the fewest words are these: No person shall be a slave and all born or naturalized here shall be citizens with equal civil and political rights. When but a mere handful of our colored population was free and the great mass of them in slavery, the question of their civil and political rights not being before us, such a question could not properly arise till slavery was removed. Now all this population are free. They are a great multitude, about one eighth of our people. I don't think it good statesmanship in such a government as ours to to make so large a mass of freemen a subject of class, or to hold them permanently in an inferior or degraded condition. Slavery was always a danger. This other condition of the colored people would be a danger also, ever troubling us and threatening our peace. Many of you will remember when the party now in power endeavored to disfranchise our foreign born population. It succeeded for a time, but the Democracy at last triumphed and saved the political rights of our foreign born. One of the reasons that justified us, applies to the case of our colored population. They are more numerous than our foreign born population was in the days of the Know Nothings. They are just as free. The Constitution no longer restrains or embarrasses us, and our very Democracy requires that we should not leave them out. And why should we not. Have this people ever wronged us? How or when? It is they who have been wronged. Shall the Democracy point its guns upon the lonely and unfortunate? Point your guns yonder upon the National Capital, at the high places, against imperialism and absolutism! There is danger and war. There is to be your struggle. I must believe that the extension of the right of suffrage, to that part of our colored population just emancipated, was too much hastened. According to the theory of our government, all should be made some preparation for the responsible duties of a full citizenship. To this end we naturalize the foreigner by our naturalization laws. To this end we open schools for all. But the work is done and we should make the best of it. Depending upon the school and the church, and summoning them to their utmost exertion, let us go forward hopefully and bravely. After all it is the best learned that do the best voting. The farmer votes as wisely as the professor, and the humble are quite as true to free government as the exalted and assuming.

The Constitution as Powerful as Ever.

These are the changes made in our Federal Constitution during the last ten years. I have been requested to notice them. I should have noticed them without a request, for there seems to be an apprehension with many that the old Constitution has been shelved and put aside. Far from it. That same Constitution, which our fathers had, and to which the Democracy has been so faithful throughout all our history, is our Constitution to-day. These amendments have been added to it and that is all. The Constitution and the State remains with ample sovereignty to do its proper work. We have no right to despond, as if all were lost. Why should we spend our strength in a vain struggle to get back to a condition which we can never reach? Let us administer the Constitution as amended according to the terms and directions contained within it, and all will be well. The mischief is not in the Constitution. Now, as heretofore, our union is a limited government with only such powers as are delegated to it. Now, as heretofore, all powers not delegated to it are reserved to the States or the people. Now, as heretofore, the States hold ample sovereignty for the management of all home interests. This doctrine cannot be abandoned. Alas for us if the State, as our fathers made it, shall ever disappear from our system of government. The peril so recently encountered enables us to realize what a calamity 'twould have been if the war had destroyed our Union. Not less disastrous would be the calamity if the States as such should be destroyed or changed into something else. Our Federal Government and our State governments, under the Constitution, make together one complete system, each is limited, and neither complete enough to do all that we need to have done. The Federal Government is to have the charge of interests that are common to all; the State the interests that are special, each State taking charge of its own interests. The States shall not do the work of the Federal Government. The Federal Government shall not do the work of the States. Each is supreme within the limits of its powers, and each is supreme over both. We worship neither. They are the work of our own hands and are made to serve us. We have on the one hand that the States owe their life to the Federal Government, and on the other that the Federal Government owes its life to the States. This is taking on high airs in presence of the people. They are both as clay in the hands of the potter, and in the truest sense, neither made the other. The people made both.

True Intent and Meaning of State Sovereignty.

What did the people mean when they made the Stat? Or rathe what is meant by the sovereignty of the State? It is meant that the State has exclusive authority and power to manage its own internal affairs. Nothing more than this. In a homely phrase the doctrine is this:

> "Each of these organizations shall mind its own business, and neither shall meddle with that of the other."

This is as sound doctrine for our government as our individual daily life. This is the doctrine which makes free men and free countries, and which underlies all our political institutions. The Constitution of the United States acknowledges it. Every State Constitution is full of it, and every county, township and city throughout the wide land is in daily practice upon it. It started far back with our colonial ancestors. They grew and slavery strengthened with They cherished it. They fought for it. They fought seventy years for it. They triumphed with it, and laid the foundations of these governments upon it. We too will cherish it. We will fight for it. We will triumph with it and the party that violates it shall be ground into dust. Let us ever cherish the state. It is our home government at our very door. It educated us in our childhood, and has watched over our doings all our lives. It guards us by day and night—our lives, our liberties, our reputations, our persons and our property. It is our exclusive handiwork, and we make its laws and execute them. We are the best, judges of what concerns ourselves and through it manage all that concerns ourselves. It trains us. Its activity teaches us to self-reliance, makes us vigilant and developes us into sturdy, bold and independent citizens. We strengthen under these constant and daily exercises, and learn more and more to appreciate the privileges of freemen and the blessings of self government. Take home sovereignty out of the State, and its vitality is gone.

Perils of Centralization.

Centralize the sovereignty at Washington and we are transferred to a distant, outside outhority. No longer governing ourselves, we must be governed dependent upon Washington. We soon lose our self-dependence, and are relieved of responsibility—we sink into indolence and indifference. The earnest, manly citizen, who once participated in public affairs, found his chief interest in them degenerate into a mere subject, whose whole duty is to obey the law, and whose only desire is to be amused in his idleness. This is logic. This is history. Moreover, centralization of power is fatal to Republican Government, where the territory is vast and the population large. Such is our case. Our dominion is a continent of our population, large and rapidly increasing.

The Wisdom and Beauties of Home Rule.

But under the wise and beautiful system of our fathers, I see no great peril in this, for this system allows of an indefinite increase of population and an indefinite expansion of territory, without necessarily weakening the ties of union. Divide the population into convenient communities, and distribute and localize sovereignty among them, as is done in our State system, and the danger is greatly lessened, if not entirely removed. There is just as much validity in the outermost States of the vast circle as in those that lie nearest to the National Capital. California, in the far off Pacific, is as well situated under this arrangement as Maryland, that abuts upon the District of Columbia. The forces that prepare and qualify the citizen for Republican government are the same in all localities, and no stronger in one than another. Where the State is, there is home sovereignty, and where home sovereignty is, there you have a vigorous, self-reliant, free people.

The State Our Home.

He said he must believe that the people would never consent to the destruction of the State as our fathers had made it; or its reduction to a mere dependency, or a satrapy of the General Government. The State had the safe keeping of our dearest rights. If the keeper were slain, our liberties would be stolen. He would yield to no one in love for the United States. It was indispensable. Mere federation was not enough: he rejoiced in the Union, its history, acheivements, successes and its examples. There was no better government, and the duty was upon all to sustain it, but we should not forget the State. Our homes were in the State not in the Union. Here were, as it were, our family governments.

On returning some two years ago from a foreign land, he certainly thought he should be at home when he touched the shore. But he was mistaken. He was still journeying and did not feel that he had reached home, until he entered the smaller sovereignty of Ohio. He had always thought that under the Constitution the State had no right to secede, but he would not discuss that question. Secession, of its own choice, had its trial by battle and its cause was lost. Slavery also was dead. So the State stood to-day before us, relieved of secession and slavery and in this condition he invoked for it the eagnest support of intelligent freemen, and the condemnation of all action of the General Government whose tendency was to destroy, weaken, or degrade it.

How the Amendments Should be Understood.

He said we accept the amendments. Accepting them in good faith, we claim they shall be interpreted so as to preserve the exclusive jurisdiction of the State over its own domain, and prevent all intrusion upon it by the general government. Accept them in good faith, and this interpretation of them will soon prevail. It is the true interpretation.

These amendments operate to deny powers to the States, rather to grant powers to the Federal government. Let us notice them. No state shall abridge the privileges of citizens, or deprive persons of life, liberty or property without due process of law; or deny to any person the equal protection of its laws; or deny or abridge the right of a citizen to vote on account of race or color. There are in the Constitution other denials of power to the States, and all these denials of power stand upon the same footing, and are to receive a like interpretation.

Power of the Federal Government.

No State shall make a treaty, or emit a bill of credit, or make anything but gold and silver a legal tender, or pass any bill of attainder, or impair the obligation of contract, or grant any title of nobility. Suppose a State should authorize the coinage of money, or make paper money a legal tender, or impair the obligation of a contract, can the Federal Government march upon that State in the first instance with its armies? Not at all. Upon the case make the Supreme Court adjudge the act unconstitutional, and so amend it, and its judgement can be enforced. That has been our practice under these provisions of the Constitution; as when, for instance, a State has impaired an obligation of contract, then we consider this appropriate, or the necessary and proper legislation for such cases. The construction, that the Federal Government may break into the jurisdiction of a State, sword in hand, whenever a combination of individuals—it may be an insignificant township—violates these amendments, is excessive and outrageous. If such a condition should become too strong for the State, the General Government may interfere to suppress it, but not until invited by the State.

How the Party in Power Misinterpret and Violate the Constitution.

But this is not the interpretation of these amendments by the party now in power. Far otherwise. They claim the right to do anything and everything under them, and they are so acting at this present time. Our duty is to prevent them. This is just now our urgent duty. We can't unmake the past, let us make the future. Slavery is gone, and we are glad that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments have passed into the Constitution. The contest upon them is over, and the enemy has moved from the field to more advanced positions. Our work is to fight him just where we now find him—trampling our Republic into a despotism, destroying local self-government, laying violent hands upon the sacred writ of freemen, dominating our elections, legislating for a few at the expense of many, squandering the lands of the people upon private corporations, establishing monopolies, exempting some from tax and oppressing all others with it.

War and its Character.

I might go on, but these are enough, and those are the living issues now pending and to be settled in the contests of the war before us. In what I have said, and in what I may yet say, I wish it to be understood that I make no criticism upon our recent war. Thankful for its great victory, I decline to condemn its conduct. War is always despotic. You cannot bind it with formalities. Nor does it care much for constitutions. War is violence, and its work is slaughter and devastation of life, property or whatever may oppose it. Constitutions furnish no sufficient programme for such work. Nor should they. Nor do I allude to the extravagance of the war, for war is always prodigal and wasteful. Nor to the corruptions of the war, for war will engender them. I refer only to the manner in which the government is now administered and the recent practices of the Republican party.

The Government Drifting to Despotism—Violence of the Party in Power.

Mr. Groesbeck, then proceeded to speaking of the present administration, charging that it was centralizing all power in the Federal government and changing it into despotism, destroying local self government, laying violent hands upon the most sacred privileges of freeman, dominating over elections, doing all this, and more. There never was a time in our history, when the Constitution was so little regarded as by the party in power. President Johnson refused to do their bidding. He thought he was right, and was right. They impeached him to get his office, and fill it with one who would do their bidding. The Supreme Court, organized among other purposes to interpret the Constitutions, in the performance of its duties, did not do the bidding of this party, and they threatened it for its decision.

In another case he charged that the party in power changed and tampered with it. The government, as organized by the present constitution, was too limited to suit them. They wanted something larger, stronger. We did not once see so much federal government. Now it was everything, encroaching, strengthening in all directions. Then government relieved imports alone. Now it taxed us everywhere. Then our finances were managed by the states. Now by one thousand seven hundred National Banks—a most dangerous political influence—were located in all our constitutional districts; Its judges multiplying, courts increasing, and it might yet attempt to establish censorship over our state school system.

Encroachment Upon the Rights of States.

He gave considerable attention to what he claimed as the purposes of the Republican party in enacting the Election and Kuklux laws, violating Article 1, Sec. 4 of the Constitution, which was adopted with the interpretation that the States were in the first instance to act, and Congress could protect the general government against wrongful action by the States. Last year, for the first time, there was legislation lookinging to interference with the States in the management of their elections. Two laws were passed, the peculiar provisions of which he briefly related. The first law professed to be for the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment. The second was to amend the naturalization laws and regulate elections in all cities of more than 30,000 inhabitants. Under these laws United States troops were stationed last fall in New York and Philadelphia to control their elections without consultation with the States or a desire expressed by the State officials for such action. In New York a large number of deputies, many of them bad men, some of them convicted criminals, were made conservators of the peace under instructions to allow no interference of the State authorities. United States troops and ships were called thither by the President's order. Two thousand deputy marshals, with navy revolvers, stood at the polls claiming supreme authority over the election.

Designs of the Bayonet Bill.

But this law gave place last February to a stronger one now in force, the provisions of which he repeated. This law was not for the South but for the North. This was the declaration of Congress, that our elections had not been properly conducted, or it was an attempt to seize them. In every instance the elections conducted, during the eighty years of our national life, were unsurpassed. Laws to regulate them left the utmost possible freedom to the people, and awarded all unnecessary showing of force. They were laws to regulate elections and preserve their purity. This law could be entitled a law to punish crime; it subordinated the civil to the military power. The law plainly says that the people are not to be trusted. Power is ostentatiously paraded, and the election must be carried on under it from and by its permission. If the time should ever come when the people are not intelligent, virtuous and good enough to perform this duty, except under these overseers, they were no longer fit for self-government. He urged the people to agitate for its repeal, to pursue and slay it, to resist its execution by every lawful means, to deal with it as the Fugitive slave law was dealt with.

Unconstitutionality of the Ku Klux Bill.

He then passed to the Ku Klux law, saying that at the time this was passed the administration of the South was largely in Republican hands, so that they could suppress dangerous combinations by their own authority in a constitutional way; but the Administration was becoming unpopular, and the people were complaining more of the administration than the conduct of the South. The Sumner affair occurred. The San Domingo business, in some respects the most extraordinary in our history, was on hand. How, he asked, would Andrew Johnson have come out of his impeachment with such a case against him? The elections of Western Tennessee were approaching, the preparation for which they set about. They would again make the fight upon the old issues of the war, and so they got up the Ku-Klux law for the enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment.

He then alluded specifically to that part of the law that authorized the President to employ the military forces of the United States to suppress insurrection, Democratic violence and unlawful combinations, under the circumstances set forth, and to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. Under the previous law it was made criminal to deprive any person of any constitutional right and the offender could be prosecuted in an judicial proceeding, which was right and proper; but in this case the law was not a judicial proceeding, but war. It was the Commander-in Chief at the head of the army entering the State, not to make an arrest, but to cut down and to slay. State governments were pushed aside, the courts were shut and were not wanted. The writ of habeas corpus was suspended. The Federal Government took absolute and supreme command. Never before could the General Government march its armies into the State on account of any disturbances there, unless invited to do so. The whole matter was now left to a single man to decide without appeal from his judgment. He became both judge and executioner. "Behold," he said, "a despot!" The State was under his heel! The Great Writ was in his hand! But the people never placed it there!" How carefully they had tried to guard it! It never shall be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may demand it, and even then it was trusted not to the one-man-power, but to Congress, one of whose duties was to

Watch this One-Man-Power.

How came this power then in one man's hand? We are at peace with every nation and not one solitary being in our land stands in arms against any authority, Federal or State. He said each State stood exposed to military invasion, and the writ of habeas corpus might be suspended against the liberties of any one at the will of one man. We made a permanent despot over us all to correct a temporary and local evil.

It had been said that the President would not use this power. A free people would trust no one with such power. How violent, dangerous and unnecessary was such legislation? The war was over, but its spirit is still upon us. The sword was everywhere. The old fashioned way of keeping peace was dying out, and the practices of despotism were taking its place. He would admit there was discord and bad administration in the States recently in rebellion. This should be corrected, and all the rights of every inhabitant, should be enforced and respected. But there was

A Better Remedy

for these evils than the sword, and before we used the latter we should try the other, and whatever we did we should be sure we did not violate the Constitution.

Negro and Carpet-Bag Rule.

He alluded to the condition of the South, and intimated that nothing else than bad administration could be looked for. A large part of the population were but yesterday slaves. To-day they were rulers. The Fourteenth amendment cut off from participation in the administration of the government, a number of which had been estimated at not less than 100,000, who were in every way qualified to render good service. As a consequence the administration of all their States was handed over to those without education or experience; to strangers from the North, who in a majority of cases had failed at home and were regarded as unworthy of any responsible trust. Fifty of about eighty members of the last Legislature of South Carolina, he averred, could not read or write. The total increase of debt in these States was estimated at $100,000,009, and the States had little or nothing to show for it. The mismanagement in New York was commented on everywhere, and those responsible held up for public condemnation. This was right. But had we nothing to say of the mismanagement over nearly one-third of the United States, and of the policy that had brought upon these States this heavy calamity. The only sure remedy for these evils was amnesty.

General Amnesty.

Vengeance was only the destructive. It cured and restored nothing. Amnesty was oblivion and restoration to full citizenship with all privileges. Amnesty was kindness, and kindness was wisdom and always the best statesmanship. He was not then their representative to plead for them. They would not allow him to supplicate for them. They, prior to the recent war, served their country as faithfully as his hearers, and were never deficient in any service. They were in no respects their inferiors. They were their equals—as manly, proud, gifted and intelligent. "Would you," he asked, "have them less."

Boutwell's Ruinous Financial Policy.

He touched on the financial policy of the party in power, saying that the recent amendments placed us all on a dead level of equality in rights, privileges and immunities. So taxation should be impartial. There should be no favoritism or discrimination. All property should bear its just share of this burden. The exemption of some was discriminating against others. Immunitity was exemption from a charge duty or tax. We were equal in immunities, and yet wealth, equal to the entire valuation of all real and personal property in Ohio, was in bonds of the general government and was not taxed. This, though the government had a clear right to tax, was pressing the people very heavily to meet its abilities, and maintains itself from day to day. Take another instance, we had a large debt, we must honor it. To repudiate it would disgrace the government and dishonor us. Our only means of paying the debt was by taxation, which should be imposed with the single purpose of raising revenue; and yet we had a teriff, in many cases, framed to defeat this purpose and throw away revenue to enrich the few at the expense of the many. He did not then refer to it as a commercial measure in which sense a prohibitory or protective tariff was unworthy of this age. He spoke of it only in connection with this doctrine of rights, privileges, and immunities. In all legislation of this kind, our first duty was to so frame it that it should commend itself for its fairness and impartiality.

Prodigal Waste of Public Lands.

He spoke briefly of our public bonds, which showed he held for the common and equal good of the people. Alluding to the bonds granted to private corporations and to bribery, and to the corruption in connection therewith, he said the chief care of the government should be to command the approbation of all the people.

Democratic Hard Money.

On the subject of the currency he adhered to the historical doctrine of the Democratic party. The utmost fixedness that could be attained was the indespensible quality for the right standard of value. The greenback and the true dollar were now almost abreast. Let us hope for abundant reasons that the former may be able to maintain the position.

In conclusion he said he approved the action of the recent Democratic State Convention in regard to these amendments to the Constitution. and he took hope from it that the time was near when their banners, as of old, should again fill the air and their ears be gladdened with the music and shoutings of great victories.

After briefly recapitulating his views in reference to the main question involved in the discussion, he said:

An eventful epoch in our national life had just closed, full of interest, but ending in violence. We stood now at the portals of a new one. Laying off all jealousies, prejudies and animosities, let us, said he, enter it in the spirit of kindness and good will for all sections of the country and all our people and with the noble purpose to make it illustrious as an epoch of prosperity and peace.

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TAMMANY'S TRIAL.

NEW YORK, September 11. — Great crowds assembled at the Court House today to witness the prooceedings in the injunction suit against the city.

Reply of the Corporation Officials.

The counsel, O'Gorman, who appeared for the city officials, said his clients desired no delay, and were ready to meet the charges against them. The motion for injunction was made without notice to any one, and at the same time the complaint was put in, which had more of an air of newspaper action than a legal document. This complaint was accompanied by a false and unfounded attack upon the city government.

Tweed Asks for a Severance.

The personal counsel for Mr. Tweed, Mr. Bartlett, desires delay to put in a separate answer, as he, Tweed, had failed to secure any specific statements of the charges against him.

Public Sentiment.

The Tammany people about the city seem hopeful that Judge Barnard will dissolve the injunction.

There was some surprise upon the announcement that the city officials were ready to go on. It is thought that they will pursue their side of the case with promptitude and vigor.

Messrs. Hall and Connolly were represented through personal counsel, and they were ready to proceed with the case.

The court adjourned to a more spacious room where the reading of affidavits on the part of the defence were begun by Mr. O'Gorman

Affidavit on Behalf of the Board of Supervisors.

They deny that said Board ever entertained the idea of raising, by taxes on real or personal estate, any amount of money for any purpose except the amount that was fixed by the Board of Apportionment. Said Board denies that it or any of its members ever entertained the idea of auditing or threatening to audit, or ordering to be paid, any claims greater than those set by the Board of Apportionment. The Board denies that there are in existence or in the complaint any facts showing directly or indirectly that they intended or threatened or performed any of the acts charged in the complaint. They further say that if, for the purpose of stopping litigation or satisfying judicial conscience, it becomes necessary to continue the injunction, neither said Board nor its counsel can see any objection to enjoining the Board to do what by law it is bound to do, and which in good faith they intend to do, and they pray the judgment of the Court. The Affidavit was signed by A. Oakey Hall, President of the Board of Supervisors and date Sept. 11th.

Mr. O'Gorman next read and served on counsel for plaintiff a demurrer to the following effect: That plaintiffs have not the legal capacity to sue, and second that the complaint does not set out facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

Affidavit from Mayor Hall.

His Honor stated, that among the allegations of the plaintiffs, are several to the effect that he, as Mayor, is pecuniarily interested in the New York Printing Company, the Manufacturing Stationers Company, the *Transcript* and the *Leader*, and that he employed the same to his emolument against the law and against good taste. He protests against the impertinence and malicious spirit of said complaints, and declares he never has been, and is not now and does not expect to be, directly or indirectly, pecuniarily interested in such publications or companies, or employed the same to his emolument. He received moneys solely for literary labor. But since being Mayor, he has written for the *Leader* as a diversion from business, but did not receive, and had not been promised, and does not expect, any emolument as a writer for said paper; and since being Mayor he never received an emolument, or was interested in the payment of money from the Treasury, except for former services as District Attorney, and salary as Commissioner of the Sinking Fund. That he is still prosperously employed in practicing the legal profession, and since 1869, has not derived moneys from any person who had received payment from the public treasury. Protesting against the necessity of having to make this affidavit, he pronounced every allegation or inference arising from the complaint that deponent received pecuniary benefit at the public expense, from the office of Mayor, otherwise than what he received as salary for said office, to be scandalous and false.

The Affidavit of Comptroller Connolly

denies that Jas. A. Ingersoll was a confidential agent for himself or for Tweed, or in any manner an agent of the Comptroller. Ingersoll's claims were made out in the usual form, and were certified and paid by deponent without any suspicion of their being fraudulent, irregular or exorbitant. And deponent makes a like statement in relation to the claims presented by A. J. Garvey, Keyser & Co. and J. W. Smith, and further, that said claims were audited by him in compliance with formalities, but without re-examination of their merits, he believing, as he was advised, that the certification and adjustment thereof prior to the passage of the act of 1870, constituted said claims as existing liabilities against the city and county at the time of the passage of said acts. He also avers that the statements charging him with a disregard of law, in his official actions, are calumnious, and that he is ready to submitt to the judgment of the Court.

The Affidavit of Charles E. Wilbour.

President of the New York Printing Company was offered, averring that neither Wm. M. Tweed, Richard B. Connolly, nor A. Oakey Hall, are in any way interested in the New York *Transcript* or New York Printing Company, and further that Hall and Connolly were never interested in either association. Tweed was a stockholder up to the 9th of April, 1870, when he assigned his interest in both. Wilbour also avers that no member of the present city government whatsoever has been a stockholder in either Association since the present city charter took effect.

A Discovery.

Counsel for plaintiffs noticed that Mayor Hall's affidavit referred to the proceedings of the Board of Apportionment was not noticed in C. Corson's (the Secretary's) minutes. It was manifest that they had not a complete record of the proceedings of that Board, and he asked the Court to compel defendants to produce it.

Counsel for defendants thought the application, discourteous and improper at that stage, the affidavits not being all gone through.

Judge Barnard informed Counsel that if any information was held back by defendants it would be taken as a circumstance against them. He then directed Mr. O'Gorman, counsel for defendants to produce on Thursday a complete statement of the liabilities of the city and county up to the issuing of his injunction.

Court then adjourned.

Won't Resign.

It is rumored that at the meeting of the Board of Audit held this morning the question of resignation was alluded to but not advocated, when one of the Board immediately answered with some warmth that if it was intended for him he was ready to resign when the other three did and not before.

The Affidavit of Archibald McLaughlin

President of the Manufacturing Stationers Company, denies the allegations in complaint that Hall, Tweed and Connelly were interested in said company. He declares that no member of the city government is, or ever has been a stockholder o aid company.

The Affidavit of Richard A. Storrs,

Deputy Comptroller, sets fourth a certified copy of the resolution passed by the Board of appointment on September 5th, 1871, authorizing the Supervisors to raise a tax of two per cent on the taxable property of the city and county, the whole amount to be $23,362,527. Said resolution has not been sent to the Board of Supervisors because the tax rolls of the present year were not completed, but a copy of the resolution was received at the Comptroller's office on September 6th, 1871. The affidavit proceeds to recite statutes, under the authority of which the Board of apportionment have authorized the issue of bonds and stock of the city and county from the organization of said Board May 16th, 1871.

What the Public Think of the Controller's Office Robbery.

NEW YORK, September 12.—The theft discovered to have been made in the Controller's office yesterday, was an exciting topic of conversation throughout the city all last evening. There were various opinions in regard to who stole the vouchers, and what they were stolen for. Some think the affair was one of the tricks of the ring for the purpose of forcing the Controller to resign, and this theory seemed to have acquired plausibility, when, very late last night, it was announced that Mayor Hall had addressed to the Controller a communication setting forth that he, as Mayor, was constrained to conclude that the exigency demanded his retirement from the head of the finance department, in order that some other pereon might be placed there by the Mayor, who will be enabled to investigate the affairs of the Controller's office and restore public confidence. The Mayor adds in his letter that as he cannot suspend any head of department pending an investigation, and as the charges could only be preferred to the Common Pleas Court, who alone can remove, after considerable time and trial, he is compelled to throw himself upon the magnanimity of the Controller in the request made.

The Controller Invited to Resign.

In Wall street, during the afternoon, a decline was produced in the securities in which the ringleaders were especially interested. The city stocks also fell off appreciably in the market. A feeling of distrust prevailed on the street all day. Controller Connolly was greatly dispirited, as he had been diligently engaged last week in the preparation of the accounts which the missing vouchers would explain. Many of the Controller's friends claimed that the vouchers had been abstracted by some enemy of the Controller's merely for the purpose of creating the erroneous impression that he was privy to their abstraction. It is asserted that for some time past Hall has been anxious to have the place of Connolly filled by some other person, and that a breach had occurred between the members of the Ring, which placed Hall and Sweeny in a coalition as against Tweed and Connolly, and that the attack made upon the latter two gentlemen in certain Democratic newspapers, and the request for their resignation were inspired by the former, who, in the same newspaper article, were subjects of commendation rather than attack, and it was believed that if Connolly had made way for some one else, some of the gentlemen, whose malversations documents in the Controller's office would reveal, could thus be screened.

Richard Refuses to Retire.

The following is Controller Connolly's answer to Mayor Hall's letter asking the former's resignation:

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, September 12, 1871.

Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Mayor:

My Dear Sir: Your letter of September 11th, asking my resignation as Controller, was presented to me last night at eleven o'clock. At the interview sought by yourself similar verbal requests from yourself and others, have been within the last few weeks received and delivered. The official source and subject matter of your note, as then read to me, and as published by you in this morning's press, demanded and has received my earnest consideration. A criminal abstraction of papers from the finance department seems the reason for your letter, as far as any is therein suggested. In common with other city officers, I now stand before the public and our constituency charged with malfeasance in the administration of high trusts so long confided to my care. Legal proceedings, wherein such charges are made and to be substantiated if at all, are now on hearing before a fearless and just tribunal. My answer thereto is before the public, and my complete defence ready to be presented both to that high court (our constituents) and to the citizens of New York at large. My counsel has urged, by my wish, a speedy trial and riged investigation. I am fearless of the result and anxious for procedure. During the many years of my administration of this office I have not seen and fail to see now any diminution of public confidence, and such fact would have been readily marked, nothing being more sensitive to the general opinion than a financial administration. I beg leave to differ from your Honor in thinking the robbery of my office creates any unexpected or sudden emergency. I am not apprehensive that either yourself or this community will suspect that I am an accomplice in that depredation. I am happy to assure you that it has effected no serious mischief. The archives of the Department contains ample abstracts of all the stolen papers. Whoever planned or executed the crime has reaped no benefit and inflicted no injury upon the public interests. Would not my resignation at this particular time give the advocates of partisan attacks upon the city government just cause to believe most plead guilty not only to participation (at least ptos sive) in the burglary, but as well as the charges now made in the legal proceedings. So it seems to me. My official acts have been supervised and approved by your superior vigilance. So far as my administration is questioned, equal responsibility attaches to yourself. In your answer and affidavit read in the pending litigation, you have adopted and vindicated those acts. You could not justify yourself without so doing. Consequently, I do not perceive why my resignation should be asked, or how, if tendered, it would have any just influence in appeasing popular clamor. Confident therefore, in the steadfast good opinion of friends, in the ultimate judgment to be rendered by the Courts, I cannot consistently, with self respect, accord to your desire. I am unable to submit myself to the sacrifice to satisfy the hungry appetite of adversaries for a victim, or, at this juncture and under these circumstances, betray weakness of position or fear of rigid investigation, by tendering my resignation. I cannot now anticipate the effect upon this determination future events may produce. When my past administration shall have been vindicated, and the pending accusation shall be repelled, I shall not fail to act as may seem to be demanded by the changed circumstances which may then exist.

Very respectfully,
(Signed.) RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller.

Proceedings in the Injunction Suit.

The proceedings before Judge Barnard, in the city injunction case, were continued to-day. Mr. O'Gorman read the affidavits of Wilbour Archibald C. McLaughlin and two short affidavits of Storrs, which have already been furnished to the press, and closed with: "These are all the papers I have to present."

Barrett—"Do you not read Connolly's affidavit."

O'Gorman—"No, sir."

Beach then, on behalf of Connolly, read Connolly's affidavit and answers. At the close of his reading he said that brevity of time had prevented his preparing a formal answer. This, therefore, was all that he had to present.

Judge Barnard inquired whether there were any more papers to be read.

Bartlett, on behalf of Tweed, said that in examining the papers he found that the order merely commanded him to do certain duties, which he was already sedulously performing. It was no more good than an order that he should say his daily prayers. It was only objectionable as being an implication, if it stood, that Tweed had neglected some of his duties. The order was one of those legal monstrosities—a mandamus, under the form of an injunction. He was surprised that such distinguished counsel had taken such a course. Mr. Tweed was prepared to deny every charge of wrong against him, on any relevant position of the papers, and would be prepared to do so on Wennesday morning.

Judge Barrett—"We do not charge Tweed with any sins of omission."

Beach stated that he had been quite unexpectedly been employed in this case, and had several old cases in the Saratoga Circuit, which would require his leaving here on Wednesday evening.

Quite a long discussion arose as to the order of argument, Barrett objecting decidedly to any long adjournment. It was decided that at the close of Tweed's affidavits Strahan should open for the plaintiff. Beach should then speak for Connolly and the other counsel for defendants should follow, counsel for plaintiff closing the argument.

The court then adjourned.

The Star Chamber Investigation.

At a meeting this afternoon of the Joint Committee of citizens, Aldermen and Supervisors on city accounts, it transpired that no statement of the city accounts had been submitted to them. A committee then went to see the Controller, but he was not in his office. The chairman of the committee of citizens then handed in the lot of documents which they required, including the Controller's annual accounts from 1868 to 1870, the report of the sinking and trust fund operations for 1869, and the statement of the city debt to August, 1871. The committee were assigned rooms for the use of themselves and those employed to assist them, all expenses to be borne by the City Council.

Charges of Corruption Against the Department of Public Buildings.

An injunction, obtained by James M. McGregor, Superintendent of the Department of Public Buildings, restraining Judge Tappan, of the Second District Supreme Court, from putting up two buildings on Fifty-seventh street, was vacated to-day by Judge Barnard, who remarked that he had become assured that the department was conducted in a manner which required strict investigation.

Affidavits had been presented charging the officials of that department with blackmailing, and certain lawyers in its employ have been charged with stating that they should bribe the judges in order to extort money from the applicants for permits to build.

An affidavit of John Sexton, architect, states that in August 1870, he applied to Deputy Superintendent Armstrong, for permission to put up a two story building and that he was sent to one Robert Murray, who got the necessary permit and charged him $500. Sexton said the matter was not worth $25, whereupon Murray rejoined, saying he had to divide the money with the judges. Three hundred and fifty dollars was paid for what should have been granted without any charge. The Judge said the grand jury should look into the matter.

A Split in Tammany.

It is said that Connolly has formed an alliance with Tweed to combat the other two members of the board. The Mayor was soundly berated for his action in Connolly's case by many hangers-on about City Hall and the Court House.

* * *

MAINE.

Returns from the State Election—Indications Favor a Radical Success.

PORTLAND, Me., September 11.—Portland gives Perham, Republican, 2,174; Kimball, Democrat, 1,885; Scattering, 12—Republican majority 271, against 411 majority last year.

A Lewiston dispatch says that a large vote is being polled there and the Republicans were 140 ahead at two o'clock, P. M. Last year Lewistown went Democratic by 80 majority.

Bangor gives Perham, 1,456; Kimball, 1,119—a Republican gain of 938.

EIGHT O'CLOCK—Nine towns give Perham, 5,445; Kimball, 5,059—Republican majority 386. Last year the same towns gave Perham, 5,034, and Roberts, 5,338—a Democratic majority of 304. This includes Bangor, where the Republican gain is very large, the Democratic candidate last year being a resident there. Lewistown and Androscoggin county goes Republican, by about 1,200 majority, against 400 last year.

* * *

CRIME.

Mysterious Murder.

ST. LOUIS, September 13. — William Crowley, a policeman in east St. Louis, was mysteriously shot and killed while in bed on Monday night. The Coroner's jury failed to learn who committed the deed.

A "Steal" Comes to Light in the New York Postoffice.

NEW YORK, September 13.—A morning paper has the statement that John W. Morton, Superintendent of the money department of the City Postoffice, is a defaulter to the extent of from one hundred thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that he drew on the United States Assistant Treasurer at "the Sub-Treasury for one hundred and forty-two thousand dollars, ostensibly for use in the Postoffice Department. This money he is known to have used in speculations in Wall street. He compounded with the Government and resigned his position. Others of the employees are said to be suspected of similar business.

* * *

THE FIRE FIEND.

Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y.—A fire broke out in Graves & Brown's rag and paper warehouse, corner of Arch and Church streets, this afternoon which spread to several adjoining frame dwellings. Graves & Brown's loss is between $25,000 and $30,000. Insured for $15,000. A number of poor families lost nearly all their effects.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE corn crop is said to be good in Fayette county, especially in good land.

THE Mulberry street M. E. Church, destroyed at the late fire at Williamsport, is to be rebuilt.

THE State of Pennsylvania contains 11,515,992 acres of cultivated land, 5,740,864 acres of woodland, and 737,371 acres of unimproved land.

THE amount of the prizes to be awarded by the State Fair, which is to be held at Scranton on the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d of September, will be over $15,000.

LEHIGH county has forty colored people, a decrease of eight in twenty years. Berks has eight Indians, Bucks one and Northampron one. Montgomery has 1,237 colored people and Chester over 6,000.

THE Snyder county Democratic Convention met on Monday. Joseph C. Bucher was recommended for President Judge; Major John Cummings was nominated by acclamation for the Legisjature.

THE mulatto, Ellis Wallace, was last week sentenced by the court at Reading to fifteen years imprisonment for committing a rape upon a married woman, the mother of five children, the youngest only seven weeks old.

DURING the severe storm on Friday evening last the Catholic Church at Connellsville was struck by lightning. The electric fluid struck the cross on the church, traversed it until the roof was reached, where it passed into the cornice. The cross was knocked entirely out of place and demolished.—*Genius of Liberty.*

THE Lehigh county Democratic ticket is as follows: Assembly, Adam Woolever and H. M. Fetter; Associate Judge, James Fry; Sheriff, Owen W. Faust; Recorder, Silas Camp; District Attorney, H. W. Snowden; Treasurer, Peter Heller; Commissioner, Benjamin Jarrett; Poor Director, Jonas Hartzel; Audilor, Solomon Rupp.

A NEW banking house has been organized in Shamokin borough, under the State banking law, and George W. Ryon, (Democratic candidate for District Attorney) has been chosen President. Mr. Ryon is well worthy of this position and of that of District Attorney to which the poople will elect him in October.—*Cumberland Democrat.*

WEDNESDAY a baker of this city threw into the river, a short distance below the Lancaster bridge, for the fishes, about 100 loaves of bread which had been burned in the bakery by his careless employees during his absence from home. Considerable excitement was manifested by the by the boys in the vicinity of Jackson's Locks and the rolling mill of Seyfert, Mc Manus & Co., when the loaves floated down the river past those points. The boys secured some of them.—*Reading Gazette.*

OHIO NEWS.

THE Ohio river is going into a decline. It keeps its bed and is quite low.

THE Carroll County Agricultural Fair takes place on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of September.

JOHN SHERMAN is bumming over the State fixing things for his re-election to the Senate if the Republicans carry the Legislature. Garfield, Hays and Delano, are also candidates.—*McArthur Enquirer.*

THE surviving members of the 83d Pennsylvania Regiment will hold a re-union at Meadville on the 12th of September. The members of the 44th New York have been invited to participate in the festivities.—*Warren Ledger.*

A BALANCE wheel and circular saw in the Hub and Spoke Factory burst at half past eleven to-day, and cut off two or three fingers of Frank Stauffer's left hand. He is now doing well under the surgical skill of Dr. C. Fulton.—*Bucyrus Forum.*

THE Evangelical Lutheran Church at Bucyrus, has just procured a new bell from the founders at Albany N. Y., which weighs 1,413 pounds. What a history that bell will ring in—Weddings, Deaths, Consecrations, Sacraments, Sabbath Schools, &c., &c.

"Ring out the bad, ring in the good."

THE corner stone of a new Catholic Church was laid at Staitsville, Perry county, on Sunday last, by Bishop Rosecrans, of Columbus. The ceremonies were witnessed by an immense concourse of people.

THE crops in Ashland county never looked better, or promised a more abundant yield, than at the present time. The prospect is, indeed encouraging, and we may depend upon vegetables being cheap the coming winter—and within the reach of every honest, hard-working mechanic. —*Ashland States and Union.*

THE certificate of incorporation of the Columbus, Ferrara and Mineral Railway Company has been filed in the office of Secretary of State. The terminal points of the road are the city of Columbus and the village of Ferrara, Perry county, Capital, $500,000. The intention is to build a railroad from Columbus to Millersport or Pleasantville in Fairfield county, and thence to follow the Atlantic and Lake Erie to Ferrara.—*Zanesville Signal.*

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

DR. HAMILTON of Allegheny city, furnishes the following "highly interesting" report of contagious diseases.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, ALLEGHENY Sept 6 1871.

Disease *Scabies* Name *unknown* Age *do* Sex *male* Color *Blue tinged with green* Residence *unknown* Occupation *do* married or single *do* Remarks *do* *John Hamilton M D* *Residence 13 Ohio street before councils changed the name and number*

VACCINATION.

Importance of Pure Vaccine Matter—Action of the Board of Health.

Some days ago the POST published an article showing the importance of using pure vaccine matter, and also stating that much of the stuff now used was impure spurrious, worn out, and therefore capable of doing more harm than good. The Board of Health have now taken hold of the matter and at their recent meeting provided that a heifer be procured and inoculated in order that the Bourd might provide the physicians with a supply of pure vaccine matter.

Dr. Gilmore was appointed a Committee in conjunction with the physician of the Board, procure a heiffer and have her inoculated.

This is a step in the right direction, and will we have, no doubt, be attended with good results, but the resolution is a tacit confession that the *lymph* heretofore used has not been as immaculate as it ought to have been. It is a subject, however, that ought to have been attended to long ago. But we must be satisfied with sanitary measures in small doses in a city where the hands of the Health Board are practically tied by the city legislators. The action of the Board is, however, a healthy sign, and it comes "better late than never.

SANITARY.

Board of Health Meeting—Pure Vaccine Matter to be Procured.

The regular meeting of the Board of Health was held on Saturday, at the office on Fourth avenue, Dr. Gross in the chair.

A communication was received from John F. Bennett, of Saw Mill Run offering the Board of Health a "healthy young cow which has the cowpox at present in full development," owned by J. Shipley Waters.

It was moved the Health physician in connection with the Board visit Mr. B. at Saw Mill Run, and procure a supply of pure vaccine matter.

A bill of expenditures of the Board for the four months ending August 31, 1871, amounting to $273 95 was presented, and warrants ordered to be drawn for its payment.

Also a bill to the Board from the House of Mercy amounting to $388 00 was presented, and warrants ordered to be drawn.

Also a bill from McIntyre & Findley, druggists, for medicines furnished to the Board to the amount of $29 15, was ordered to be paid.

A bill from Uniondale Cemetry for the burial of seven small pox patients to the amount of $35, was presented and ordered to be paid.

Mr. Edwards moved that the minutes of the last meeting be approved. Carried.

A resolution was presented that small pox patients be buried within twelve hours after death.

Also that the undertakers be instructed to use hearses instead of carriages in burying small pox patients, and that no carriages be used in carrying small pox patients to the hospitals as the Board of Health have an ambulance for that purpose.

Dr. McCandless objected to compelling interments within twelve hours. He thought that bodies could be preserved for twenty-four hours in ice. The motion, however, prevailed.

Mr. Edwards moved that the health officer be instructed to call on the chairman of the Water Committee, for the purpose of obtaining the use of the hose of the city for cleansing filthy alleys once a week. Carried.

Health officer Gray reported that the small pox was largely on the increase.

On motion adjourned.

No Family

Should be without Ariosa, Fragar and Compono Coffee.

MIDNIGHT MARAUDERS.

Armed Negroes on the Rampage—Robbing an Orchard and Shooting the Owner.

About eleven o'clock on Thursday, Mr. Ellison, who resides at Black lane on the Perrysville road, about three miles from Allegheny City, discovered three negroes in his orchard stealing peaches. Two of them had large baskets on their arms, and the third one was armed with a shot gun. He went out into the orchard for the purpose of chasing them away. when they shot at him; he then went into the house and informed his son, who got out of bed, took down his gun and went out to reconnoitre, when the negroes, who had by this time got out of the orchard into the road, fired at him. He then went to a light to examine the priming os his gun, and while doing so felt something trinkling down his face, an examination of which proved to be blood, and on further search discovered that he was wounded. In the excitement he had been hit just above the temple by a slug and several shot and he never felt it. As soon as he discovered that he had been hit he started for Allegheny to have his wound dressed, and on the way he met the very negroes who had been robbing the orchard and the one who had shot him. They asked him what was the matter, and he told them that he had been shot, relating the circumstances, and knowing at the same time that they were the persons who shot him. The negroes then informed him that they had met three white men, one of them with a gun, and that they (the white men) demanded of them their money, or they would shoot them, and upon being told they had no money, the white men let them go. Young Ellison endeavored to discover who the negroes were, but he did not know them. Dr. James Herron dressed the wound and he is now rapidly recovering

No Family

Should be without Ariosa, Fragar and Compono Coffee.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring-worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell Hazard & Co. New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

Hazard & Caswell's,

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

No Family

Should be without Ariosa, Fragar and Compono Coffee.

Rough Skin.

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap* manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co New York.

The Prettiest Woman

In New York society, last winter, was a rough-skinned, freckled faced lady in Dayton, O., but one year ago. She used Hagan's Magnolia Balm upon her face and hands with such persistency, that her complexion became her greatest attraction. It will do the same for any one. It will obliterate sallowness, moth-patches, ring-marks, sunburn, &c., give a marble-like complexion, and perpetuate the bloom of youth for years. What the Magnolia Balm is to the complexion, Lyon's Celebrated Kathairon is to the hair. It not only beautifies the hair, but stimulates its growth, and prevents it from falling out and turning gray. All druggists keep these articles. au19; 14w

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

DISEASES OF THE SCALP

Produce Gray Hair and Baldness.

THE USE OF

HALL'S VEGETABLE

SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Will restore to its natural color and promote its growth.

Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. For sale by all druggists.

B. L. Fahnestock & Co.,

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

mar27 eod:eow:w6mos Pittsburgh, Pa

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once, GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PERFUMERY.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF THE FINEST ENGLISH AND FRENCH PERFUMERY.

Including every variety, at the Lowest Prices, at

JOS. FLEMING'S.

No. 84 MARKET STREET. Corner Diamond.

Also a Large Stock of the Best English TOOTH BRUSHES and HAIR BRUSHES.

ORIENTAL CREAM

BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXXION!

Ladies who demand a par-excellent article for the toilet—or none—generally use

GOURAND'S ORIENTAL CREAM.

Universally admitted to be the best and purest preparation in use. So say the majority of the fair sex, and their decree must be law. It is free from all deleterious ingredient, and harmless in its application. Ladies will be sure to get the genuine preparation by calling at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

JOB MOSES'

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

These invaluable Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

They are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

It is the fate of every truly valuable medicine to be COUNTERFEITED. *Job Moses' Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively* COUNTERFEITED. *The genuine have the name of "*JOB MOSES*" on each package. All others are worthless. Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits.*

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents. july17:mw&f.

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S OFFICE,

Corner of Ross st and Fifth ave, (near the Court House,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Taylor continues his treatment of all Chronic Diseases with the greatest success.

Diseases of the Lungs and Air Passages, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, and all disease peculiar to Females permanently cured.

Having had an experience in the successful treatment of thousands of cases, he warrants a cure.

He rejects all agents that produce disease, such as Calomel, Arsenic, Lead, Antimonia, and substitutes. Nature's medicine, the extracts of medicinal plants

Those failing to get relief are invited to call. All consultations free. jy 29:1yw

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Ruhton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell hem. no16:d&w.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

NOTICE—AN APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a charter for the South Side Savings Bank, East Birmingham. Capital, $200,000; with the privilege of extending to $500,000. jun24:6mw

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the resultent effects of inefficient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, excesses, etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents, Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar4:1yd&w.

PITTSBURGH HOMEOPATHIC Medical Institute,

No. 264 Penn Street.

Dr. Augustus Slee continues to treat all private diseases with great success at the Institute, which is now open for the reception and accommodation of patients coming from a distance to procure treatment or medical advice.

A successful practice of 18 years is sufficient guarantee for the future. Spermatorrhoea or Nervous Debility permanently cured. Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury eradicated.

The doctor gives particular attention to female complaints; all irregularities speedily corrected. Send for the Doctor's medical pamphlet, a treatise in plain language on venerial diseases, sent by mail for two stamps. All medicines are prepared in the laboratory under the Doctor's own supervision.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., Sunday excepted. aug.12d&w:1y.

A CARD

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Ross street, Pittsburgh, July 6th 1871.—This is to certify that I suffered terribly from Headache, Dyspepsia, pains in the stomach, palpitation of the heart, nervous and weakly spells, for more than five years. I had taken so much medicine from different physicians, with no benefit, that I had given up all hopes of ever recovering. I called on a lady friend, and, suffering excruciating pains at the time; she persuaded me to take a dose of her medicine, which I did and to my astonishment I found immediate relief from it. This medicine she had from Dr. GRIFFITH, 145 Fifth avenue opposite Court House, known as Vegetable Relief. I procured a bottle at once, price $1 50, by express $2 00. I followed the directions, and thanks to God and the Doctor, I can now eat free from pains, and I am getting hearty as ever. I can confidently recommend this to all similarly afflicted, as I consider it to be the means of saving my life.

[Signed] CATHERINE DAVIS.

THE BEST AND CHOICEST Smoking Tobacco

IS MANUFACTURED AT

FACTORY NO. 1

3d District of Maryland.

SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THAT INNCRIPTION.

FREE TRY SAMPLES of our GREAT 8 page $1 00 illustrated weekly 30 years established. Fine steel engravings free to sub's. Agt's make $5 a day. Send for The Saturday Gazette, Hallowell, Me. sep2:13tW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A NEW COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.

Opportunity for Profitable Investment Within Reach of Every One.

Pittsburgh Opens Trade with Japan and China through an Incorporated Company, HAVING ITS OWN BRANCH HOUSE in Hiogo, Japan, through which it

NOW IMPORTS TEAS,

And is Preparing to Export Pittsburgh Manufactures to pay for them.

An old Pittsburgher, who has lived nine years in Japan buys the Teas for this Company exclusively, from first hands, which enables this Pittsburgh Company, (the only Genuine Tea COMPANY in the United States) to furnish its patrons with the CAEAPEST, PUREST AND FRESHEST TEAS at all times.

This Company has an Authorized Capital of $200,000, and to meet the wants of its growing business

To Become Stockholders and Customers,

Invites Tea Importers, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Manufacturers who may wish a new market for their goods; Merchants who may wish to handle Chinese and Japanese Silks, Fans, Flowers, and Curios of all kinds; Housekeepers, and all persons who want a profitable and safe investment of small or large sums, as well as all persons who believe in encouraging home enterprise, and in enlarging markets for Pittsburgh manufactures, and finally

All Who Drink Tea,

Invest in this Company. Give it the trade you must give some one and by MERELY AN ACT OF PREFERANCE, earn large and sure dividends on your investment and get a cheaper, purer and fresher "Necessary of Life" than you do now.

10,000 STOCKHOLDERS WANTED,

BY THE

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INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Authorized Capital $200,000 Shares $10 00 Each.

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Copies of the Charter and By-Laws and further information furnished at the Office of the Company, 140 SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., where Subscription Books are now open.

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ON THE LINE OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad.

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12,000,000 Acres

OF THE

Best Farming and Mineral Lands in America

3,000,000 Acres of Choice Farming and Grazing Lands on the line of the road, in the

State of Nebraska, in the Great Platte Valley.

NOW FOR SALE, for cash or long credit.

These lands are in a mild and healthy climate, and for grain-growing and stock-raising, unsurpassed by any in the United States.

Prices range from $2 to $10 per Acre.

HOMESTEADS FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS.

2,500,000 Acres of Government Land between Omaha and North Platte, open for entry as HOMESTEADS ONLY.

Soldiers of the late war are entitled to a

FREE HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES,

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Send for the new edition of descriptive pamphlet, with new maps mailed free everywhere.

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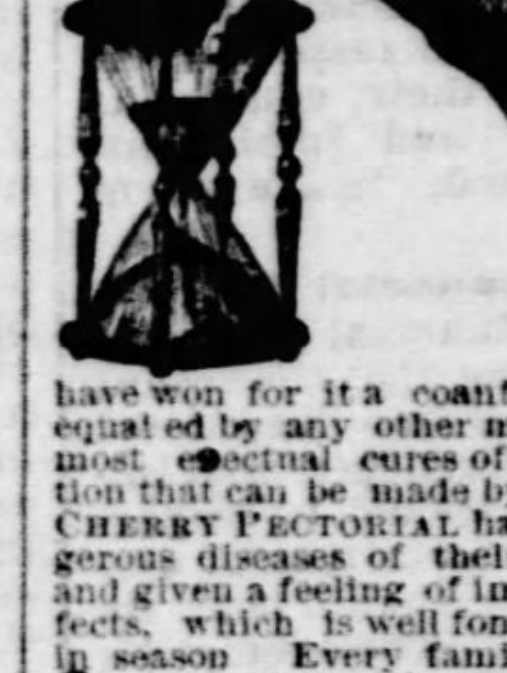
For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption.



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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters of Administration have been this day granted to A. P. Lewis, Executor of the last will and testament of Margaret Lewis, late of North Fayette township, deceased; and all persons indebted to said decedent will please make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said decedent will please present them, properly authenticated, for settlement to A. P. LEWIS.
July 19, 1871. jy 22:6tW

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REEVES,
au25:1y W 78 Nassau street, New York,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

To a limited amount, upon a railroad which is well located for business, and which has been already largely constructed with the funds of its Stockholders, cannot be otherwise than safe. This security is increased if the Constructing Company is composed of men of high character, and of ample means for successfully carrying through the work they undertake. The

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE & TEXAS RAILROAD COMPANY

Offer for sale a bond which combines these advantages to an unusual degree. The route lies between Mobile, Alabama, and Houston, Texas—passing through New Orleans, the New York of the South. Of the whole line of 475 miles, about two-thirds are already built, and the Stockholders have expended nearly TEN MILLION DOLLARS in the work The bonds now offered are secured by a mortgage upon all that part of the line west of New Orleans, which has an enormous traffic assured to it from the start, this being the only rail connection by which he cotton, corn, cattle and other productions of Texas can reach New Orleans.

So important is this coal considered to Louisiana, that the State has made very liberal grants in aid of the enterprise, by direct donations, y endorsement of second mortgage bonds, and by subscriptions to the stock of the Company, amounting in all to over eight million dollars.

The First Mortgage

Eight Per Cent Bond,

Now offered, are limited in amount to $12,500 per mile, and are for $1,000 or £200 each, interest payable January and July, at the rate of 8 per cent. Currency or 7 per cent. Gold, at the option of the holder. Bonds registered if desired.

Among the leading Stockholders of the Company are Hod. E. D. Morgan, Ex-Governor and Ex. U. S. Senator; Hon. John A. Griswold, Ex-Lieutenant Governor, Troy, N. Y.; Hon. Oakes Ames, M. C., Massachusetts; Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., L. Von Hoffman & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Harreson Durkee, and others, of New York; Benj. E. Bates, President Bank of Commerce, Franklin Havens, President Merchants' Bank, Boston, and others, also well known.

The above statement of facts proves the SAFETY of these Bonds. The PROFIT is equally manifest upon examination. They are sold for the present at 90, and accrued interest from July 1st. At this price they afford a certain income for forty-five years, of nearly nine per cent. upon their cost. One thousand dollars invested in these eight per cent. bonds will give the purchaser *more than 77 per cent.* greater annual interest than the same amount invested in the new Government Five Per Cents., while holders of Government Sixes will find a decided profit in selling them at present high prices, and re-investing in the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Bonds.

Subscriptions will be received in Pittsburgh by

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R O S A D A L I S

THE INGREDIENTS THAT COMPOSE ROSADALIS are published on *every* package, therefore it is *not* a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all diseases of the Blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS

will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

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have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

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Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists, price $1.50 per bottle. Address

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THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE,

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IS A PERFECTLY EVEN BALANCE AT ALL POINTS, IS NEAT, SIMPLE, DURABLE AND CHEAP. CAN BE PLACED IN ANY WINDOW AT ANY TIME. IS NOISELESS AND OBEYS THE SLIGHTEST TOUCH. IS EASILY APPLIED AND WILL NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

Anderson Balance Man'fg. Co.,

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Can be seen at No. 70 Smithfield street.

APPLICATION FOR BANK CHARTER.—Public notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Commonwealth for a charter of incorporation by the association now known as the Arsenal Bank. The proposed name and style thereof is the same as herein stated; the amount of capital to be fixed at $50,000, with the privilege of increasing to $200,000, and the location to be in the Seventeenth ward, city of Pittsburgh. The bank to have the right to deal in, and to buy and sell notes, bonds and mortgages, and all other securities and stocks, and to loan money thereon. jy15:6mW

MEDICAL.

Health! Beauty!

Strong and Pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion Secured to All.

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES, SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE THAT

Every day an Increase in Flesh and Strength is Seen and Felt.

Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis in its many forms, Glandulary Disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth; Tumors, Nodes in the Glands, and other parts of the system; Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears; Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, and the worst form of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ague, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakness and Painful Discharges; Night Sweats, and all Wastes of the Life Principle, are within the Curative Range of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents, in the cure of Chronic Scrofula, Constitutional, Skin and Syphiloid diseases ut it is the only positive remedy for

KIDNEY, BLADDER,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's disease Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid dark bilious appearance, and white bone dust deposits and where there is a pricking, burning sensation, and pain in the Small of the back, and along the Loins In all these conditions, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the Spine and Small of the Back, and the Bowels regulated with one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS per day, will soon make a complete cure. In a few days the patient will be enabled to hold and discharge water naturally without pain, and the urine will be restored to its natural clear and amber sherry color.

THE WASTE OF THE BODY

Is supplied with new, healthy, and vigorous blood, that furnishes sound structure. Hence all suffering from WEAKENING DISCHARGES, either Male or Female, or from Ulcers or Sores, through the reparative process of RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN are arrested, and the ruptured organs healed.

THE TRUE THEORY OF CURE.

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT supplies the system, through the blood, urine, sweat, structure-making constituents, with Tissue-making Flesh-making, Heat or Caloric and Fat-making elements. All of its constituents are *nourishing purifying, and strengthening. It Repairs Health Dissolves and Drives out of the body* the products of Decay and Corruption. CONSUMPTION, WHITE SWELLING, DROPSY, SYPHILLIS, CANCER, TUMORS, &c., are all a scrofulous diathesis, and, as such, are within the curative range of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT!

The Scrofula, by whatever name designated, is the results of deposits from the blood, induced or caused by Chronic Inflamation. That these deposits take place when the blood is poor, weak, watery, and incapable of holding in solution its proper constituents, or for the presence of some virus or poison in the blood, as Mercury, Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, which is the Corrosive Choride of Mercury or other agents, given in medicines and which enters largely in the common advertised Sarsaparillas, NOT ABSORBED OR CHANGED FROM THEIR NATURAL CONDITION.

That unless the repairs or nutriments are greater than the wastes, that decompositions and decay will supervene, and the powers of life become exhausted.

That the dying body cannot be sustained on any treatment of medication that exhausts the system or fails to nourish the blood, the only medium through which the vital forces are preserved, and on which her owth of the body depends.

OVARIAN TUMOR CURED.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors of the womb, uteri, ovaries or bowels; the knife has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian settles this question. For it has cured over TWENTY PERSONS of OVARIAN CYSTS and TUMORS; as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Uterus, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion Ascites, and Calculus Concretions.

TUMOR OF TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent and thought I would try it, but I had no faith in it because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, one box of Radway's Pills, and used two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose. HANNAH P. KNAPP.

Price, One Dollar.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAIN IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ANY ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAD'S READY RELIEF.

Is a cure for every pain. It was the first, end is

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, Allays Inflammations and Cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands and organs, by one application in from one to twenty minutes. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Red-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIFE

will, in from ONE to TWENTY MINUTES afford ease and comfort, and this medicine, so rapid in stopping pain, can be purchased for Fifty Cents per bottle at almost every druggist's and country merchant's store on this continent, and within one hour's distance of almost every habitation in the United States.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.
RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

If those who are now suffering Pain, no matter what the cause may be, or by what name it is called—if External, apply the Radway's Ready Relief to the part of the body where the pain is present. If INTERNAL,

20 DROPS DILUTED IN WATER,

As a drink; whether Cramps, Spasms, Inflammation, Congestion, Asiatic Cholera, Chills and Fever the most violent, excruciating, and torturing pain will be stopped

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

PAINFUL ATTACKS WHERE

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE:

INFLAMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZ
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATIS,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS

The application of the READY RELIEF to the partor parts, where the pain or difficulty exists, will affo ease and comfort.

20 DROPS IN A HALF TUMBLER OF WATER will, in a few moments, cure

CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH,
HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE,
DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC,
WIND IN THE COWELS
And all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops will prevent richness or pains from change of water. IT IS BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.

FEV AND AG

FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED

FOR FIFTY CENTS.

There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Billious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Has proved infallible, and will cure these terrible Fevers quicker, and without entailing the frightful penalties of enlarged liver, fat spleen, disordered kidneys and saffron-colored skin, that are sure to follow the use of the "Chologogues," "Ague Cures," and other agents of the heroic Quinine, Mercurial, Arsenic, and other treatments where the medicines accumulate, and become deposited in the sytem.

GEN. WM. M'CANDLESS

AND

ROBERT M. GIBSON, ESQ.

At Washington, Pa., Sept. 6, 1871.

We take pleasure in printing the able and eloquent addresses made by these gentlemen in Town Hall, Washington, on Wednesday evening last. They speak for themselves

SPEECH OF GEN. M'CANDLESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—I think by far the highest compliment and the greatest tribute to the principles which we espouse is to be seen in the bright eyes which flash in the front ranks of this large assembly. Whenever you find woman there you find the side of justice. She is a ministering angel, sent into our midst to dispense the blessing of faith, hope and charity, acting always beneficially upon the denizens of the tempest tossed world. How great has she proved herself on many occasions? How much good did she administer during the cruel war which we recently passed, not as Joan of Arc, but as the American Florence Nightingale ministering to suffering humanity. Many a poor young lad who out of patriotism had shouldered his gun and knapsack had his eyes closed during the past decade by the kind hand of some strange woman when his own mother knew nothing of his fate, sitting by the fire side in the lovely valleys of our native State. As I said before, woman is ever on the side of right, not it is true, with the ballot, but in the homestead, on the field and by the fireside.

As we approach the great political questions which are to be discussed to-night I wish it to be distinctly understood that although I am the standard bearer of the Democratic party in the coming canvass, I shall not say a single harsh word about my opponents behind their backs, nothing shall be said which shall grate upon the ear of any Republican, remembering that I have not come among you to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance, and as we map out the canvass if I should from failure of memory omit or from mistake misstate anything, I shall thank any one kindly who will set me right.

OUR COUNTRY'S HISTORY.

Let us then take a cursory view of our country's history politically. Let us see the condition of that country at the present time, and then see what it was in previous years, and then judge whether we or our opponents are in the right. In 1856 the Republican party was organized with an aggressive platform on the question of slavery. It was a party of one idea, and their aim was to blot out what it considered a blot on our escutcheon by abolishing slavery. It is true slavery was an acknowledged institution, but when these men took the oath of allegiance to the Constitution, they took it with a mental reservation, and that reservation was on the question of abolishing slavery. Did they not succeed in accomplishing this object, but how? By a discension in that great Democratic party which had ruled the country from Washington down, caused by a rupture between the Douglas and Breckenridge parties the control of national affairs was given into the hands of the Republican party and with what results. I will demonstrate. I remember when I look back through my historical readings a wonderful case in the history of ancient Rome. When the great Jewish nation was wrangling and contesting as to who should be its high priest to officiate in the beautiful temple of Solomon, and even before the question was settled, the Roman troops marched into that sacred edifice and took possession of it, and while we were battling among ourselves the Republican party walked in and took charge of the reins of government.

HOW PLEDGES WERE VIOLATED.

The people demanded them to be faithful to their pledges and to wipe slavery from the statute book, but demanded that it should be done constitutionally. The Republican party, however, threw away the mightiest of all weapons, they rejected the pen and drew the sword, and for five years of bloody war the best blood of our country was spilled for their special aggrandisement. From then till now not an hour has passed but this party has continued to heap abuse upon the Democratic party, calling it the party of disunion, the leaders of secessionists and to speak slightingly against a large class of people in our common party. If the Republicans are right in their charges the Democrats of this country had nothing to do with the carrying on of the late war. Your representative in Congress, Mr. McClelland, commanded in many a hard fought fight, and he is a Democrat. You can go over these bloody fields from the seven days on the Peninsula to the battle-grounds in Texas, and find Democrats and Republicans shoulder to shoulder marching together to maintain the unity of these States. I tell you, my friends, in our own State Cemetery at Gettysburg you will find if you drop a tear on a Republican grave it will trickle over upon that of a Democrat. But this war is happily over, and now the Democratic party claims as its results that secession and slavery shall be buried in one common grave. These people in the South now have the same State boundaries as before the war, and they were ready and willing to accept the situation. The southern armies were disbanded and the people went to work to gather up what little was left of their three hundred millions of personal property. But this would not suit the Radical party. They were afraid to trust the men in the South. And why was this fear? Why, my friends, because they were afraid of another Democratic victory: Consequently they revised the Reconstruction acts, and, not yet satisfied, backed them up by their amendments to the Constitution. The Thirteenth abolished slavery which was already an accepted fact, then came the Fourteenth Amendment which was only another link in the chain which was to bind down the Democratic party. But, my friends, without being irreligious I would remind you that there was a connection once which brought peace and joy to the earth, and there will, rely upon it, be a resurrection of the Democratic party which will bring peace and prosperity to this now unhappy country. They commenced, I said, with the Fourteenth Amendment, which was to make every man equal in the sight of the law. This was unnecessary, as every one knew. But even here the Radicals were paradoxical in their action, for at the same time they had decreed that certain men throughout the entire Southern States, should be disfranchised. The pure blood and clear brain of the South was deprived of the ballot, preparatory to give it to a race which was totally unable to understand the privilege forced upon it. The Democractic party never denied the right of equality under the law. The Radicals said Congress should legislate to carry out this Amendment, and then and not till then the Democratic party stamped its foot and declared such action unconstitutional.

THE MILITARY.

We hear a good deal just now about a new departure. I, for one, do not know what it means. The Democratic party stands by the Constitution and asserts boldly that these laws are unconstitutional. The Fourteenth Amendment has been passed, and, not satisfied with this, the same party passes what is known as the Kuklux bill, under which the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* is at the mercy and whim of one man. You men who live in the valleys and mountain sides of Western Pennsylvania have no idea of the extent and magnitude of the power which has by this Kuklux law passed into the executive. In Philadelphia not long since the electors had to pass to the polls through avenues of fixed bayonets. I tell you the civil has been subordinated to the military power, and I need not remind you that this is a gross reversion of the proper order. The very Radicals themselves were disgusted with this military exhibition at Philadelphia, and the Governor of this State, Radical as he is, saw the mistake and telegraphed to have the marines removed.

AFRICAN SUFFRAGE.

So, they found that notwitstanding the power given their party by the Fourteenth Amendment, it was necessary to pass another, and that had as its object the giving the suffrage to the African, and then the Radicals devised this other by which all control should pass from the State to another power. What a commentary upon American liberty that. Under the Fifteenth Amendment, not one in ten thousand of those upon whom the privelege was forced can neither read or write. But it must be done and that too even in Pennsylvania. Had she ever been disloyal—never—but everthing must be done to keep this party in power. New departure indeed—it is a Republican cant phrase. Judge Thurman said in Ohio the other day there was no departure, the Democratic party can't afford to leave the constitution, and she cannot smother her conscience by admitting mental reservations.

STATE POLITICS.

Now let us take a glance at State politics. When I first commenced this canvass there was not a single State question developed. There was however beneath the political surface a seething tumult, and it was expected that corruption would soon thrust out its hydra head about the Capitol, which as you all know is a very unusual place for corruption to be found. I know, and we all know, that honesty now-a-days is the exception and dishonesty the common practice. Since the campaign opened a gigantic fraud has been developed by an officer connected with the Attorney General's office. It has been ascertained that $2,000,000 of your money has been retained for at least four years in the hands of private speculators and $291,000 retained by an agent of the State without the slightest authority of law. The Republican party is just now loud in its outcry against the frauds of Tammany which is composed half of Democrats and half of Republicans and clamor that their frauds should be hunted out, to all of which we say, Amen, but we say to them in Pennsylvania, quoting from the good book, "Brother first take the beam out of your own eye before you go to New York to take the mote out of your brother's eye. We say to the Republicans of Pennsylvania oust from office all the men in office in New York who have proved dishonest, but we also say to them, here is a discovery in our own midst, which needs to be dealt with in the same way. Your party is so honest that we pray you to join us in overthrowing those in our own State who not only take the public monies, but further say that they have got them in their pockets and intend to keep them there. This, my friends, is a plain matter of fact. The auditor generalship, for which office I have been nominated, is nothing but a chief clerkship, he is really the fiscal governor of the State, and it is essentially necessary that the man elected to office should be honest, and that not a dollar of the public money should go out without a proper certificate. I do not say that General Hartranft is dishonest, but he is placed in this dilemma. For four years he has been paying vouchers to agent Evans without ever uttering a word about their collection, or as to what use has been made of the money collected. The law provides that he shall annually report to the Legislature the amounts due every institution in the State and the fiscal condition of the Commonwealth. No suit has been commenced against the defaulting Evans, and so the Attorney General is on the horns of the dilemma, and must either be incompetent or unfaithful. Other matters interesting to our State demand mention. In Philadelphia a registry law has been passed, by which the Democratic party is laid down at the feet of Radical Republicanism. By this Radical registry law the Board of Aldermen make out the canvas list, the members having the power either to add to it or deduct from it, according to their judgment, and these men have the power of appointing the counters. In fact in Philadelphia it is God's mercy if a man gets a vote at all. In addition to this, as I have said, the bayonets of the marines have been called into requisition, and this is the Radical idea of freedom of election.

CENTRALIZATION.

As a lawyer I assure you the President can if he thinks proper, wipe out our Legislature under the Ku Klux law, and in order to carry his will, can, without declaring it a military necessity, place Pennsylvania under martial law. I hope brighter days are coming. The Democratic party is hard at work endeavoring to get the people together that they may gather up the relics of the glorious past. The Republican party on the other hand is like some raving maniac who has broken some delicate vase, beautiful, symetrical and of gorgeous colors and is trying to gather up the glittering fragments, but alas in vain.

LEGAL TENDERS.

General McCandless then proceeded to discuss the Legal Tender act: In 1862, he said, the Legal Tender act was passed for the express purpose of wiping out the good old Democratic law of gold and silver as a monetary basis. He then spoke of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States against the act, and of the packing of the bench in order to reverse it, speaking in the most denunciative manner of this unconstitutional act.

Of the land jobs and grants the speaker remarked: Congress has, by acts, since the Radical party has been in power, given away of the public domain, three hundred millions of acres, which belonged to us the sovereign people This immense territory has been given to plethoric corporations of greedy speculators.

At the conclusion of the General's speech, which wound up with a brilliant peroration, three hearty cheers were given for the Democratic party and its candidates.

SPEECH OF R. M. GIBSON.

I am always comfortable when the work which is to be done, is well done. While I sat in this Hall listening to the speaker, I almost forgot that I had promised to say something to-night. I have known General McCandless for years, and I knew his mind and was glad to hear his clear ennunciation of Democratic doctrine. I am proud of the two gallant soldiers who lead us now. Nothing is so dry as politics to a thoughtless mind, they bear little adorning and therefore are uninteresting. It is a fact that each of the great parties is taking a departure from the old thread bare party cries, but the Republican party are clinging the tightest. It is in vain for a man any longer to talk about the dead issues. The reason that many think politics a dull theme is because that after a time the soul begins to run in a groove and it is easy to think along a line after ten or twelve years. The grand old Democratic party has lived so long and so nobly that when we stand near a new and endangered point we are not really up to the mark. You know you have heard me often in old campaigns. There is no bug bear, no slavery question. We never were slave owners. the General and Captain Cooper never owned slaves. I always was opposed to slavery; I always said to the colored folks—yes, fight it, bang it with the Bible, pray to the Almighty about it, ask God to put it down, but don't ask us to destroy it, talk to the Almighty about it, and they did talk to Him about it manfully at Long Chalk. You can't find a line in a Democratic platform in which slavery is endorsed—you can't do it, we never had it. We did have in our platform the promise of obedience to organic law, that the States if they pleased, could adopt it. We determined to mind our own business, it was treason for us to put it down. The Republican party don't deserve any credit for any good that may have come out of this past trouble If any good has come to the black man they have no credit for it. If they put on big-bug airs and claim that they have done any good, don't believe them. When the war was at its wildest and Horace Greeley was the spokesman of their party, he said that the war was for the preservation of the Union—whenever more, whenever less. The whole was let alone. Is there any credit coming to this party when it only used the black man as the entering wedge. As true as you live, my friends, the Republican party is aristocratic at heart, its mind is aristocratic. The colored people are to be used by it. But as sure as there is a bright heaven above us when the South is again free and the grasp of the myrmidons of the North is off its throat, when freedom of the people exists, the great landlord's influence will be felt and these men will vote at all the cross roads in the country. Let them take a dose of their own poison, for it is surely coming round, for the only party that ever stood upon the organic law gives liberty and life to all parties. These people will clamor for a change and will turn to these Democrats who never did anything but feed them when they were hungry, and clothe them when they were naked. Their batch of amendments, like a patched morning gown, was never needed. We always said that the emancipation proclamation made the blacks free and admitted its necessity as a war measure. It was written down by their own hands that it was a war measure. It was a bid, on the part of the Radicals for the negroes to cut the throats of their masters, and it is infinitely to the credit of the blackmen that they had so much love for the system that although every one from sixteen to forty-five was provided with arms, there was no rising from the Potomac to the Mississippi, no children killed, no women slaughtered, although the bid was made with the expectation of the flowing of rivers of blood. There's another ghost laid. These negro people could neither read nor write, so ignorant, so vile, so degraded and lost to decency when liberated that they could hardly be saved. Those hungry for power, as we well know soon saw what they could make of this material, and soon sent down a flood of scalawags and carpet baggers to control it and if not they were to have soldiers sent down to back them and secure their vote. Vote them—good heavens—they had hardly sense enough to know how to be saved, but they were to vote and they did vote. No man in the north was alarmed. The colored man had voted in Democratic New York for thirty years. Why, the white man in Rhode Island can't vote without money. We were never alarmed in the north but we knew they must change the constitution. We said it was dangerous to give such power to an uneducated mass when in time it could grasp at the property of the country. Here, in this country, we are at the mercy of common sense. Has property no alarm? Has it not listened to the voice of the labor movement? I tell you, my friends, there is a wave coming in which the strongest will be glad to have power to wade ashore. Don't you see now the false position in which the Radicals place the Democratic party. They say it is dead. They write its obituaries, say it's no use talking anything about it, laugh at the idea of the Democratic party. This party, my friends, is now eleven years out of power, and there never was a political organization in any land or any age which ever kept its feet under such circumstances. To-day the banners of the Democratic party are heartily answered, and we are just as determined as the day we went out of power. We know each other when we meet, and we have no grip either, but the stamp of the old guard is upon us, and we are the party that has never been known to dodge at anything, never carried water on both shoulders never said one thing at Chicago and another at New York.

PLATFORMS.

At this point Mr. Gibson read extracts from the Chicago Republican platform bearing upon the Fifteenth Amendment, and said: "Leave it to the people." Did they leave it to the people? Not a man of you ever got a chance to vote on it. They not only departed on this, but passed it over your head and thus departed again and lied also. I don't mean lied—misrepresented—these Republicans are first rate men but they must get out of power.

Mr. Gibson then read the plank in the Chicago Democratic platform bearing on the same question, and said: And we say so yet. Who has departed? Who is in the canoe going over the other side of the river?

FINANCIAL.

At this time claims of fitness for office are based by the Republicans upon matters growing out of financial affairs. This is extraordinary. They have put up a debt of three hundred million dollars. You can't understand it, I can't understand it. Chalk up a figure of three and throw a shovel full of noughts at it. They have managed to organize an Internal Revenue system. They could have gone to England, where the excise system has been in operation for three hundred years—where use, talent and necessity have simplified the system, but they didn't. These people risk the life of a great nation for a pious fraud. These men deem thieving as sublime statesmanship and just rob everything they can lay their eyes on or reach their hands for, they swear everybody every other day and his wife every night, and send a poor set of sharp-nosed, lynx-eyed sneak-theives to pry into everybody's business to see if you do right or not, all of whom are paid from the public purse for swearing some, watching others, and who themselves do most of the stealing.

THE TARIFF.

Then there is the tariff. Every year, for years past, a set of men of brains go into Congress and ask for a remodeling of imports so that they may be administered with some justice to the average of mankind. No sensible man wants free trade. The Eemocratic party does not want it, but they want such a division of duties and imports that they may fall on the proper shoulders. We must have a tariff, but are we to permit the managers of New England to so arrange it by the power of their majority as only to suit their own purposes?

Mr. Gibson gave some very lucid illustrations of the tariff, showing how the various articles of daily use were taxed, some as high as sixty per cent., and concluded his speech with an earnest appeal to those present to rally round the Democratic banners.

RAILROAD MURDERS.

Collision on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad—One Person Killed and Seven Wounded.

LOUISVILLE, September 7.—There was an accident on the Louisville and Nashville trains to-night at Randolph station, seven miles from this city. This is the regular meeting place of the trains Southbound The passenger train ran into the next to the rear coach of the train from Memphis and Nashville as it was running into the side track, wrecking the last two cars of the latter. One person was killed and seven badly injured, two of whom will die before morning Their names are Mr. Buchanan, of Ashville, North Carolina, and Dr. James Thomas, of Rome, Georgia. Mr. Griffith, of the Nashville *Union and American*, is also slightly injured. Surgeons were promptly ordered to the scene by the Company, and every care taken of the wounded.

How the Horror Happened.

LOUISVILLE, September 8.—The Coroner summoned a jury to-day in the case of the Louisville and Virginia Railroad accident last night, but after swearing in the jurors adjourned till to-morrow. The said accident was caused by the engineer of the South bound train, which ran into the cars of the other train before they got on the switch not stopping his train in time when he reached the station. It is also said he whistled down breaks and reversed the engine sooner than usual. but the engine was new and unusually large, and heavy, and one which he ran for the first time, and the momentum carried the train considerably beyond the point which it would have passed under ordinary circumstances.

On the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Three Men Killed.

NEW YORK, September 8.—Six stock cars with caboose attached, containing six men, were left on the main track of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, at Bridgeville, on Wednesday, near the summit of a heavy grade. While the locomotive took the coal cars forward, a brakeman was left in charge of the stock cars. He loosened the brakes after the locomotive had left, and deserted his post. The cars began to move backward toward Mauch Chunck and passed through the tunnel. At the station it ran with full force into a loaded coal train. The caboose was shivered to splinters, and the coal and cattle cars piled on one another. The occupants of the caboose, all cattle dealers, were killed outright, and the others seriously injured. The names of the killed are James Booth and Mr. Goodrich of Condor, New York, and Hiram M. Case, of Flemington, New Jersey.

A RADICAL LIE NAILED.

Statement Showing Senator Scott's Spartansburg Story a Slander—Reputable Radicals Repudiate the Report.

CHELESTON, S. C., September 7.—Twenty-six of the most prominent citizens of Spartansburg county, including the United States Commissioner, United States Assessors, Probate Judge, Sheriff, Clerk of Court and county Representatives in both branches of the Legislature, publish over their own signatures, the following letter:

SPARTANBURG, S. C.,
September 7, 1871. }

To Hon. John Scott, Chairman of Ku Klux Committee:

We, the undersigned citizens of said State and county, having seen through the newspapers that you had received statements and affidavits that outrages upon various citizens had been committed in this county since the Committee of which you are Chairman left said county, and that you had thereupon recommended the proclamation of martial law in this county, feel constrained to make the following statement:

We have made diligent inquiry and have been unable to hear of a single outrage having been committed in this county since your committee left it. On the contrary, the county is in a state of profound peace and quiet.

The *Spartan*, in publishing the above, says: This statement ought to be sufficient to prove to the mind of Senator Scott that he has been imposed upon by communications and affidavits upon which he founded his statement made to the President, and his recommendation that martial law be declared in the county.

Furthermore we learn that leading Radicals here admit that no outrages have occurred in Spartanburg county since th committee.

ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Preparations for the Coming Reunion.

WHEELING, September 10.—Yesterday at a large and enthusiastic meeting of the committee having in charge the arrangements for the soldiers' reunion to be held in this city, October 19th and 20th, Colonel Thayer Melvin and Captain R. H. Cochran were appointed to deliver the addresses of welcome to the soldiers on behalf of the Society of the Army of West Virginia, and Mayor Jefferson on behalf of the city, It is expected that not less than 20,000 soldiers from Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania. Maryland and Virginia will be present. Letters have been received from many celebrated Generals who served in West Virginia, promising to be present. Gens. McClellan, Banks and Cox are certain to be here and others are expected.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, September 9.—A delegation of twenty-eight members of the councils of Philadelphia arrived here to-day, and were taken in charge by committees of common council of this city. They visited the Industrial Exposition this morning and were taken to the public institutions and suburbs this afternoon.

Eight thousand persons visited the Exposition to-day.

THE OLD WORLD.

GERMANY.

Seward in Berlin.

LONDON, September 9.—William H. Seward arrived in Berlin on Thursday.

Results of the Fulda Conference.

LONDON, September 9.—The conclave at Fulda have determined to take decisive steps against the aggressive policy of Dr. Von Muhler, the Prussian Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs. A joint resolution has been adopted to disregard his decrees and to petition the Reichstadt and Emperor William for redress. The bishops are departing.

Catholicism as Powerful as Ever—Dollingerism Greatly Overrated.

NEW YORK, September 9.—A prominent citizen of Munich, has just arrived here from that city, where he has been on close relations with the head of the Church parties of Germany, and states that the so-called Church movement in that country is greatly exaggerated. The Congress occurring this month in Munich will result in nothing. It is mainly made up of men who have hitherto had no status in the Catholic Church, and it can exert no influence on the great body of German Catholics, one way or the other. Dollinger declined to attend it. He furthermore avowed his want of sympathy with the objects which it seeks.

The Professor, who is now living in retirement at his country seat near Munich, maintains that he is still within the pale of the Catholic Church, and declares that he has committed no act to place him in an antagonistic position in her true interests.

The Prime Minister of Bavaria, though an anti-infallibalist himself, refuses to countenance any action aiming at church division. In nearly all large cities there are many rejecters of the doctrine of infallibity, but in the main they are strongly averse to having the subject in any way made a State issue. Besides this there is a strong feeling throughout the whole empire that the government cannot, at this juncture, afford to complicate itself with church difficulties. While the great European Catholic countries are undisturbed by any symptoms of church dissensions, it would be unwise for Germany to become involved single handed in an issue which would only serve to weaken her politically.

Ruinous Results of the Late War.

NEW YORK, September 9.—The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, writing August 26th, says that the consequences of the war have been so disastrous upon the railways that Germany, which heretofore experienced but few railway accidents, now bids fair to outrival the most prolific countries in producing them. The railway directors think it will be a longtime before the damages caused by the war can be repaired.

FRANCE.

Thiers and the Italian Envoy.

VERSAILLES, September 8.—The *La Patrie* this morning says that Nigra, the Ambassador from Italy to France, was well received yesterday by Thiers, and read a long dispatch from the Italian government. The interview is supposed to have been favorable to the preservation of good feeling between France and Italy.

Evacuation.

PARIS, September 9.—The forts of three or four departments surrounding the city are to be evacuated immediately by the German troops. The Department of Oise is to be occupied until the third half milliard indemnity is paid.

Political Status of the Nation.

NEW YORK, September 8.—The *Journal de Paris* of August 28th received to-day, in an article upon the increasing evidence of discouragement which has been shown in the conduct of the Assembly and the Government says: The deplorable struggle lately entered upon between Thiers and the majority has borne its fruits. The union of liberal and conservative forces effected last February is dissolved. Revolution and Cæsarism, which are in reality one and the same things, are regaining the ground which they lost. The country is in search of a guide post, but can find it neither in the Government which no longer follows the majority, nor in the majority which is afraid of making the former walk in its footsteps. It will seek this guiding hand either on the benches of the Left or at Chiselhurst. Everyone sees the double peril. The peril of a demagogic revolution, or an Imperialist restoration. Everyone feels that we are being dragged towards a gulf in which the last debris of our public and private fortunes, of our social principles, of our morality and honor will be swallowed up. Were nothing but intelligent and clear-seeing minds necessary for the salvation of a people we are well supplied. They are not wanting either in the Government benches (particularly at the head of the Government) or on the side of the majority. But other qualifications are essential in these troublous times—resolution, abnegation of self, force of character, in a word, men, Let us have done with this barren and profitless contemplation of our woes, which is the sole occupation just now of the Government, as it is of the majority, and of the country itself. Discouragement is a bad schoolmaster. Let some man show himself, either in the Assembly or in the country. Let him have the courage to speak manly the language which great perils put into a great heart. This nation, if she is not utterly dead, will respond to the call.

Gambetta and Faidherbe Intriguing.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing August 27th and referring to the intrigues of Gambetta for political ascendancy, says, that he has been surreptitiously stirring up the country to agitate and petition for the immediate dissolution of the National Assembly. The effect of this agitation all through the country seems to have pricked the conscience of Faidherbe, and he tendered his resignation. The significant feature is that it is the first step toward the resignation of the whole extreme left, en masse, for it is thus that they expect to force the Chamber to dissolution. This step gained, their project is for Gambetta and Faidherbe to come forward as candidates in all the eighty-six departments in France, and claim the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the Republic, on the strength of being elected in the majority of them.

THIERS AND GORTSCHAKOFF.

The Coming Conference.

LONDON, September 9.—The interview between Thiers and Prince Gortschakoff, has been arranged to take place at Lausanne, in Switzerland.

ENGLAND.

Personal Points.

NEW YORK, September 9.—London papers of the date of August 29, are received by last night's mail. They contain the letter of Gladstone on the subject of the ballot, in which he expresses his regrets at the rejection of the bill by the Lords, and says that the Government does not intend to recede from the cause which it has deliberately adopted, and which the House of Commons and the country have approved.

LONDON, September 8.—Commissioner Gurney sails to-day in the China for New York.

The Duchess of Statbaus, only twenty-two years of age, died in child-bed.

Christiana Edmunds, the Brighton poisoner, has been committed on a charge of wilful murder.

Eugenie embarked to-day at Southampton for Spain, where she is to remain about two months. Napoleon will in the meantime make his abode at Torquay.

A POSTUMOUS PAPER.

Karl Marx on the Paris Commune.

BRIGHTON, ENGLAND, September 9.—A letter dated August 25th, from the deceased International leader Karl Marx, is published, in which he says, that the number of communal refugees arriving in London is on the increase, while the means of supporting them is daily on the decrease. An appeal for assistance to the Americans was to be made. He expresses contempt for Thiers, whom he declares to be as cowardly in his relations to foreign powers, as he is unscrupulous in regard to his disarmed countrymen. He did not think Cluseret was a traitor, but he lacked mettle, and did great harm to the Commune. As to Cluseret's whereabouts he knew nothing.

ASIA.

Mortality in Persia—Chinese Cable Broken.

LONDON, September 9.—The Levant *Herald's* correspondent says the deaths at Tabreez, Persia, still average two hundred and forty per day. The Christians and Mussulmen who have escaped are in camp on the mountains. Business is entirely stopped. The Persian army has been disbanded. Storms and inundations have nearly destroyed the Bazar gardens in the vicinity of Tabreez.

The sub-marine telegraph cable connecting Kong Kong and Shanghai has broken.

ITALY.

The Pope Congratulates Thiers.

ROME, September 9.—The Pope has sent a letter to Thiers congratulating him upon the continuance of his term of office.

Threatened Firing of the Vatican.

ROME, September 9.—The Papal journals to-day contain severe criticisms upon Napoleonism.

The Alfieri Society threatens to burn the Vatican. Precautions have been taken against such a crime, but in case the attempt should be made and anarchy should ensue the residence of the Pope will be protected by the flags of foreign ambassadors.

SPAIN.

Tour of Amadeus.

MADRID, September 9.—King Amadeus has been enthusiastically received at all points during his journey through the provinces

Death of an Ex-Premier—The Carlists Returning from Exile.

LONDON, September 9.—Gonzales Bravo, the ex-Prime Minister of Spain, died suddenly at Biarritz in comparative poverty.

Don Carlos orders his adherents to avail themselves of amnesty and return to Spain.

Bayonne is crowded with returning refugees.

THE SALZBURG CONFERENCE.

Results of the Imperial Meeting.

BERLIN, September 9.—The *Kreuz Zeitung*, to-day, announces the result of the negotiations at Salzburg as follows: Austria and Germany repudiating aggressive ideas, will unite closely to repel aggression. Germany, continues the *Kreuz Zeitung*, writes Austria to be strong, and statesmen desire union with Italy.

THE CHOLERA.

Abating in North Germany.

BERLIN, September 9.—The cases of cholera in North Germany are diminishing greatly.

THE HUDSON SCHISM.

Reported Reinstatement of Father O'Sullivan—The "Rebels" Resolve to Resist.

HUDSON, N. Y., September 9.—It having been reported that Bishop Conroy had directed Father O'Sullivan to resume pastoral charge of St. Mary's Church, in this city, the Vigilance Committee organized some time ago by persons designated as "Rebels," held a meeting last night, and unanimously resolved to resist his admission to the church at all hazards. They assert that Bishop Conroy's threat of excommunication will have no influence whatever upon their actions, and declare that it is not part of the duty of a good Catholic to submit to the ministrations of a bad man.

No New Developments.

HUDSON, N. Y., September 10.—The meeting of members of St. Mary's Parish at St Mary's Hall last evening was largely attended and the action of the Vigilance Committee on Friday in resolving to resist to the last extremity the reinstallment of Father O'Sullivan over the Church was unanimously endorsed. A strong guard was placod around the Church last night, and this morning, contrary to expectation, Father O'Sullivan did not make his appearance and no service was held to-day. A considerable crowd gathered around the Church this forenoon but perfect order prevailed. It was ascertained early in the day that Father O'Sullivan had telegraphed from Catham last evening to a friend in this city that he would not be here, and the crowd gradually dispersed. The "rebels" are firm and united in their determination to prevent Father O'Sullivan or any of his adherents entering the Church at all hazards and say that they are prepared for any emergency.

Admiral Count Willaumez.

PARIS, September 10.—Count Bouet Willaumez, Vice Admiral of the French navy, died yesterday aged sixty-three.

THE OLD WORLD.

ENGLAND.

The St. Leger Races—Other Strikes Imminent—The Queen—General Notes.

LONDON, September 13—The great Doncaster St. Leger race came off this afternoon, and was won by Baron Rothchild's filly Hannah, winner of the Oaks, with Albert Victor coming in second, and Ringwood third.

It is announced that thirty-five colliers, iron workers at Monmouthsire, Wales, will strike unless the rise of ten per cent. on their wages is accorded them.

The abscess with which Queen Victoria has been afflicted was opened on the fourth and is now healing satisfactorily.

Professor Robert Bentley, publisher of the *Temple Bar*, died to-day.

The election for a member of Parliament is proceeding at Truro. The indications are that Mr. Hogg, Conservative, will beat Jenkins, the nominee of the Liberals.

The introduction into the London market of a Parguayan loan of £1,000,000 is imminent.

The steamships New York and Berlin have arrived at Southampton.

Street Railways in Java—The Cholera.

LONDON, September 13.—The American institution of street railways has extended itself to the Island of Java. A line has just been opened to public use in the city of Batavia.

A cotton exhibition is proposed to be held at Manchester in 1872.

The report that Vernon Harcourt intends to resign his seat in Parliament is false.

The Allen steamship, conveying the mails to Halifax, will hereafter leave Liverpool on Wednesday.

The people of Cardiff are intensely indignant that the American ship Lorellett has put into that port with cholera on board.

FRANCE.

The New Envoy to Washington—Thiers to the Assembly.

PARIS, September 13.—M. de Tocqueville, nephew of the late distinguished statesman and politician, will probably receive the appointment as French Minister to Washington.

LONDON, September 13.—A special dispatch from Paris to the *Times*, from Versailles, says that M. Thiers sent a message to the Assembly on Tuesday, which will be read to-day. He urges the adoption of the proposition for the provisional increase of taxes, and is sorry that the weariness of the members and the approach of vacation prevents the discussion of the new taxes with the necessary freedom of mind. He thinks it best that the Chamber soon separate, and reassemble at an early day. In conclusion, the President says he relies on the patriotism of the country to preserve perfect tranquility and order, which France needs to revive her credit.

ROUMANIA.

Anti-Jewish Riot Suppressed.

BUCHARST, September 13.—The people of this city, excited by a false report that the Jews had sacrificed a Christian child, made an attack on the Market Place. The government promptly interfered with a strong force. The gens d'armes arrested the leaders of the riot, and restored order. No attempt has been made to renew the disturbance.

MONT CENIS TUNNEL.

Successful Inauguration.

LONDON, September 13.—A dispatch from Italy announces that the Mont Cenis Tunnel has been successfully opened, and that trains are now passing through it without delay.

SPAIN.

The King Better.

MADRID, September 13.—The Minister of the Interior has issued an order for the dismissal of all police inspectors who have failed to execute the orders issued by the government in relation to gambling houses.

King Amadeus has entirely recovered, and is at Tarragona, where he was enthusiastically welcomed by the people.

BELGIUM.

Grateful to Yankee Tars.

BRUSSELS, September 13.—The King of he Belgians has sent a letter of thanks to the crew of the United States war steamer Juniata for saving the lives of the crew of the boat that capsized in the Scheldt.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, September 13.—Consols, 93⅜a93½; 5-20's '62, 93⅛; '65, 93½; '67, 92¾; 10-40's, 90½.

ANTWERP, September 13.—Petroleum 50½f.

FRANKFORT, September 13.—5-20's of '62, 96⅝.

PARIS, September 13.—Rentes 57 francs 45 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, September 13.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 9⅝s. California wheat 12s 4d; pring 10s 6da10s 9d; winter 11s 3d. Corn—No 2 mixed 32s 9d. Refined petroleum 18½s 19d. Lard 4s 9da44s 9½d.

WHITEHOUSE—CHENEY

A New Departure—What Does it Portend.

CHICAGO, September 13.—The Illinois Convention, at its session last evening, passed the following additional section of the constitution by a vote of forty-six to fourteen:

> No clergyman shall resort to a civil court or tribunal for the purpose of arresting or voiding any ecclesiastical proceedings against him. The penalty for any violation of this article shall be suspension, *ipso facto*, from the functions of the ministry.

It was contended by a number of clergymen that the article was special legislation; that it was introduced when the Convention was very hostile to a certain person; that it looked like the dogmas of the Roman Church, and that it was cruel, unchristian and unworthy. Bishop Whitehouse defended the article at considerable length. He said that there was a struggle coming between the State and personal religion much more severe than had yet been witnessed in the church. There were offenses which required immediate action. A trial took many months; a clergyman might be presented for some flagrant immorality, and an appeal to the civil courts, during the pending of which proceeding the church would be powerless to arrest any further degradation of the church in the person of of the offending minister. The appeal to the civil court was an offense, and the civil law had decided it an offense.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

STARTLING SUICIDE.

Termination of a Dancing Master's Troubles—Prof. Cowper Shoots Himself Through the Heart—Coroner's Inquest.

About noon yesterday, it was discovered that Prof. L. G. Cowper, a dancing master, of this city, was lying dead in his room at the St. Charles Hotel, with a pistol in his hand and his body lying in a pool of blood.

For several years past he has been in the city, during the "season," for giving dancing lessons, and, by his pleasant, genial manners, and his kindkly disposition, had won many warm friends aside from his professional acquaintances. So far as is known, he had no relatives in this locality, his friends and relations, for the most part, being Quakers, in Philadelphia and vicinity. He was, probably, thirty-eight years ef age, and so far as known, unmarried. During his sojourn in the city he boarded always at the St. Charles Hotel.

Unhappily, he was, to a considerable extent, a victim to the appetite for intoxicating liquors, and his habits were more or less intemperate. At times, while under the influence of liquor, he seemed absolutely insane, for considerable intervals.

Lately he had complained of being in a miserable and unhappy condition.

The door of the room was found to be locked when the chambermaid tried to gain admission on Tuesday, and again yesterday. But little was thought of this, however, as the occupant would frequently keep in his room for two or three days at a time. Yesterday morning, however, the chambermaid peeped through the keyhole of the door, and thought she saw Mr. Cowper lying on the floor. She told one of the colored waiters, and he went into the adjoining room and forced open the door between the two apartments.

There lay Professor Cowper, dead, with a bullet hole in his left breast, directly over the heart. The pistol, which was in his hand, had been held so close to his breast that the flames of the powder had burned through his shirt and his undershirt. Death had evidently taken place a considerable time before the body was found, at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, for the body wus perfectly rigid. The body, when found, was lying partly on the face, and on the left side, and the blood had settled in the face, discoloring it to a great extent. The watch of deceased, which was in his pocket, was still going.

Coroner West was summoned and empannelled a jury, after which witnesses were examined, and following is

THE TESTIMONY.

Fanny McNiel, chambermaid, sworn—Saw him on Monday walking up and down the hall; seemed to be in pain; said that he was in a poor, miserable state went to the door yesterday morning and not being able to get in went away.

Nelson Hays, colored waiter, sworn—Said chamber.maid came to him to-day and told him to come to Cowper's room; went to the door, and looing through the key-hole saw him lying on the floor, the room has a side door, went to it and forced it open, rnd found deceased as before stated, dead; saw him on Monday a few moments.

Mrs. Butterfield, a boarder, sworn—Was going to breakfast with her husband yesterday about 9 A. M.; heard some noise, as of something falling as they passed along the hall; thought something had fallen in their own room and went back to see. Finding that nothing had fallen there, Mrs. B. remarked that the noise was like a pistol shot. It was so indistinct, however, that they went on to breakfast and thought no more about it.

Edward Seltner, Clerk of the hotel, sworn, said—Mr. Cowper came there to board on the 8th inst.; saw him last Sunday night very much under the influence of liquor; knew nothing of him till found as described; he had boarded there a long time previous to his return last Friday; thought he had no relatives in the city—believed that they all lived in Philadelphia and are Quakers. He was a heavy drinker, and when under the influence of liquor became deranged; he had often predicted that he would commit suicide; thought nothing of his absence from the regular meals, as he was very irregular and eccentric in his habits.

POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

Dr. Julian Rodgers made a more thorough examination of the body, and found that the ball had entered the heart, but had not passed through the body. He gave it as his opinion that he had been dead from twelve to eighteen hours at least.

The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh, for week ending September 10th, 1871.

CAUSES OF DEATH:

Accident, 1; Cerebral Apoplexy, 1; Apoplexy of the Lungs, 1; Asphyxia, 1; Compression of the Brain, 1; Cancer, 1; Cholera Infantum, 3, Consumption, 3; Convulsions, 4; Croup, 2; Debility, 2; Diarrhœa, 1; Disease of the Heart, 1; Diptheria, 2; Dropsy, General, 1; Remittent Fever, 1; Scarlet Fever, 2; Typhoid Fever, 3; Hypertrophy of the Heart, 1; Inflammation of the Bowels, 1; Inflammation of the Brain, 1; Inflammation of the Lungs, 1; Inflammation of the Stomach, 1; Lead Colic, 1; Marasmus, 2; Old Age, 1; Parturition, 1; Premature Birth, 1; Small Pox, 22; Unknown, 2; Whooping Cough, 1; Still Births, 2.

Of the above there were

Under 1 year	18	From 30 to 40	3
From 1 to 2	10	From 40 to 50	5
From 2 to 5	6	From 50 to 60	3
From 5 to 10	7	From 60 to 70	1
From 10 to 15	1	From 70 to 80	3
From 15 to 20	3	From 80 to 90	0
From 20 to 30	9	From 90 to 100	0

Males, 37; females, 31; white, 66; colored, 2; total, 68.

By order of the Board of Health,
J. GUY MCCANDLESS, M.D.,
Health Physician.

One of the cases of Small Pox reported, was brought from Allegheny City, and died in Hospital in this city; also one from Birmingham.

Monongahela Valley Agricultural Society.

The annual Fair of the Monongahela Valley Agricultural and Horticultural Society will take place at Monongahela City on the 20th and 21st of September. The Fair promises to be largely attended and also a great success. The premium list is large and varied, and the stock, farm and garden implements, home products, &c., are well worthy of attention. Competition will be open to persons from all quarters. Discretionary premiums will be awarded on articles of merit not included in the premium list.

No person shall serve on any awarding committee who has any article or stock before the same.

Borownsville boats will issue half fare ickets from Pittsburgh.

WE are reliably informed that Rev. Wm. N. White, who was charged with procuring an abortion on the person of Miss Jennie Scott, in Beaver county, never was a Methodist preacher.

WHEN Brother Vannote of the *Dispatch* goes to harangue a Radical mob in Venango county he has himself placarded as the Hon., which is objected to by the Venango *Spectator* and which declares that "some people in the audience" were enabled "to identify him to a certainty as the same Rev. J. Vannote who" &c, Well see the *Spectator*.

THE Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Church closed its Thirty-eighth Annual Session, at Eldersville, Washington county, Pa., on Monday evening last, the 11th inst. The attendance was very large, including a number of fraternal delegates from sister Conferences, and two—Revs. Dr. Bates and Swentzel—of the Maryland Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church.

THE annual exhibition of the Washington county Agricultural Society will be held at the fair grounds, in Washington, Pa., Wednesday and Thursday, September 27th and 28th, 1871. The exhibition promises to be highly successful. Competition is open to all persons from every quarter. In order to secure a large and creditable exhibition, the Board of Managers have adopted the system of free entries and all stock and other articles for exhibition will be entered by the Secretary without charge.

No Family
Should be without Ariosa, Fragar and Compono Coffee.

OHIO NEWS.

MISS SPAULDING, M. D., of Sandusky, amputated a man's leg a few days ago.

THE business of the Hocking Valley Railroad is on the increase, three hundred cars passing over it daily. Over one hundred and sixty cars passed over it one day last week.

THE gas company of Chillicothe refuses to abide by the action of the council, in reducing the price of gas from $4 to $3 25 per 1,000 feet. The question is to be submitted to the supreme court.

MRS. LEWIS, widow of Mr. Daniel Lewis, of Ironton, Ohio, lately received a verdict in the county court of $5,000 against a man named Evans, for selling whisky to her husband, who died of delirium tremens.

THE Alliance steam hammer works raised steam on Saturday last, to try their machinery. They are putting their works in splendid order before starting.

THE Massillon Driving Park Association is an incorporated company with a capital of $10,000.

CORNELIUS FLUMMERFEET, the oldest man in Seneca county, aged 97, died on the 22d ult.

HON. D. W. HENKLE, State School Commissioner, has resigned, for the purpose of assuming the duties of Superintendent of the public schools at Salem.

THE Grand Masonic Lodge of Ohio, was organized in Chillicothe, in 1808, just six years after the organization of the State Government.

OWEN HOLMES, a furnace hand, at Youngstown, was run over and killed by a railway train on Saturday evening. He was lying on the track intoxicated.

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PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

JOSEPH HIMMELBERGER and George Kauffman were arrested in Reading, charged with violation of the special fish law for a Berks county, having caught, with a siene, a lot of fish in a dam on the Tulpehockon creek. They were fined $20 each.—*Norristown Herald.*

AT the August term of Montgomery county courts, a decree was made incorporating the Hatborough village, in Moreland township, into a borough and separate election and school districts. This addition makes the sixth borough in that county.

THE Highland Agricultural Society, of Johnstown, have issued a neat pamphlet containing their premium list for 1871. The fair will commence October 3d, and continue four days. The premiums offered for fast horses amount to over $1,000.

A WELL, a short distance up Armstrong Run from the Allegheny river, on the Reed farm, was tested last week, and is producing about seventy-five barrels a day. It is owned by Painter, Heckel, Haggerty and others.

IN Corry, a few days ago, while workmen were putting down a well, they struck a piece of soft coal, which encourages the people to believe that a vein extends underneath the city.

CRAWFORD H. BROWN, of Altoona, has been working for the last two years at the P. & E. shops at this place. Last spring he wooed and won Miss Anna Binnix, to whom he was married. Everything was lovely with Brown until last week, when an officer arrived from Altoona, arrested him on the charge of bigamy and bore him away, with bracelets on his arms. He had deserted a wife and two children. —*Sunbury Democrat.*

IT is with feelings of mournful regret that we hear of the death of Mrs. D. P. Mott, wife of Col. Henry S. Mott, of Milford, Pa., which occurred at the residence of her husband, on the 25th ult., after a long and painful illness. She was a most estimable christian lady who leaves a large circle of devoted friends to mourn her loss.

THE managers of the Waynesburg Branch Railroad from Downingtown to Waynesburg, are now surveying the route twelve miles beyond, on which, when completed, cars will be run to New Holland, and will connect with the railroad from Columbia to Reading. This will open the greatest coal route in the State.

BEAVER Falls girls always want somebody to love—New Brighton girls always want something to wear—and Beaver girls always want something to eat. So "Jinks" says: "Jinks" is about to retire from society.

THE Selinsgrove Odd Fellows hall is to be dedicated on the 19th of October next. All the lodges in the State are to be invited to participate.

THE citizens of Greenville propose putting down a test well for gas or oil at that place.

THE ministers of the oil regions are preaching sermons against pumping oil wells on Sunday.

WILLIAM WALLACE, of Pulaski township, Lawrence county, has found on his farm a fine vein of mineral paint.

RECENTLY a fire in South Mountain, Adams county, destroyed one thousand cords of wood.

TO CURE Cough, Cold and Sore throat use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

Gold	114
United States 6s, 1881	118¾
United States 5-20s, 1862	115
United States 5-20s, 1864	115
United States 5-20s, 1865	115
United States 10-40s	111⅝
5-20s, January and July, 1865	113⅞
5-20s, January and July, 1867	114
5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¼
Union Pacific Road	90¼
Central Pacific Railroad	103¾
Cy. Pacifics	115⅜

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, }
THURSDAY, September 14, 1871. }

REMARKS—The market since our last report ruled firm with a good demand for all descriptions. The sales of the various articles were liberal. The advance we have previously noted has been maintained, whilst for certain articles the tendency is still upward. Produce—The receipts keep pace with the demand; this however has been the situation for some time. The weather has been changeable for some time past with occasional showers, but not sufficient to promise any change in the stage of water. Groceries—The firmness we have before noted has been steadily maintained, the tendency being still upward. The advance of five cents per gallon on syrups was rather astonishing to those who had been holding back and putting off purchasing their fall stocks. If they had taken the advice we have been furnishing them in THE POST, they would have been a great deal better off. Flour—The market was firm with a good trade demand. The stock in first hands is not large; still there was no scarcity, buyers cannot obtain all they want at the current rates. The mills are running to their full capacity and are doing a good business. It may be proper to state that the strong competition among dealers keeps the price of flour down to a low figure.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	202
Cheese, bxs	296
Wheat, sks	1,836
Rye, sks	365
Butter, pkgs	56
Bacon, tcs	30
Apples, bbls	393
Corn, sks	660
Barley, sks	855
Oats, sks	958
Bacon	—
Dried beef	2

The following are the wholesale prices in first hands; on the purchase of small lots the prices are a fraction higher:

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; the demand was fair, sales regular. Hams, s. c., 15a15½c; shoulders s. c., 9½c; plain 6¼a6¾c; sides, clear 9½c, ribbed 8½c; breakfast bacon dull at 10½a11c. Dried beef 18a18½c. Mess pork $14 25a 14 50. Lard, city rendered tierces 9½; kegs 10½c; pails 11¼c.

HAY—The receipts are steadily increasing; prices have undergone no quotable change; we note sales of baled at $22-00a23 00 per ton.

GROCERIES—Trade in this line is quite active, and it no doubt will keep up for two months to come. The reported growing crop of Rio Coffee being short fully 1,000,000 bags has caused quite an advance in that staple, and higher prices are looked for. Syrups are scarce and up 5c per gallon. This advance will rule for some time, as the demand is greater than the supply. We quote: Coffees—fancy, 20½c; do strictly prime, 16½ to 20c; do prime, 19 to 19½c; do good, 17½ to 18c; do fair, 17 to 17½c.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 65; prime $1 25; fair, Young Hyson, $1 00; low grades, 60c. Gun Powder—Fancy, $1 60; good, $1 20; fair, $1 10. Oolong—Fancy, $1 25; good, 80c; fair, 55a60c. Souchong—Fancy, $1 10; good, 89c; fair, 60c. Japan—Fancy, $1 00; good, 80c; fair, 65c.

REFINED SUGARS—Brushed, 14c; powdered, 14c; granulated, 14c; coffee, A, 13½c; B, 13⅛c; E and C, 13c; C yellow, 12¾c; raw sugars, no choice, 11½c; do prime, 10¾a11c; Porto Rico, choice, 11½c; do prime, 11c; do good, 10c.

MOLASSES—N. O. good, 65c; do prime, 68c; do choice, 70a72c.

RICE—Carolina, 9½c; Rangoon, 8c; Patria, 8¼a8½cc.

SYRUPS—Havemyer & Elder, 75c; white honey, 65c; silver drips, 60a63c; low grades, 30a35c.

ASHES—The market was steady; prices have undergone no quotable change; we note sales in a regular way at: Soda ash, common, 4a4¼c; refined 4¼a4½c; potash 7¼a7½c; pearls 9c per pound.

APPLES—The supply keeps fully up with the demand; the current rates were: fair to choice $2a3 per barrel; choice, nicely put up, $3 25a3 50 per barrel.

BEESWAX—In moderate demand at 30a33c per pound.

BEANS—Small white are not plenty; they would command $2 00a2 25 per bushel.

BUTTER—The firmness we have noted in prime butter continues; buyers were numerous and disposed to take all of that description offered at current rates; common and inferior lots were dull and neglected, the former selling at 20 to 25c per pound, whilst the latter was not wanted; the receipts were not large.

BROOM CORN—Market unchanged; we can report small sales at 4a6c per pound.

BROOMS—The supply was fully up with the demand, the current rates were; fancy $4 50; No. 1 $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3 $2 75; common $2 25a2 50; country $1 50a1 75 per dozen.

CIDER—The receipts are increasing, but not in sufficient quantities to alter prices, we can report sales at $6 00a8 00 per barrel.

CHEESE—The market was firm with light receipts; we can report sales of New York Goshen at 11a11½c; Ohio Goshen 10a10½c; Ohio Factory 9a9½c; dairy 8a 3½c per lb.

CARBON OIL—The market has undergone no quotable change; we note small sales of standard brands at 22½a23c per gallon.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville $2 50a3-00 per bbl; Rosendale $4 00a4 50; Calcined Plaster $4 25a4 50.

CORN MEAL—Is selling in a small way at 80a85c.

DRIED FRUIT—The receipts for some days have been light; prices are unchanged; sales of peaches, quarters 7c; halves 9c; apples 5a5½c per lb.

EGGS—The receipts are increasing, but still the demand exceeds the supply; we continue to quote as follows: nice fresh ones 22a25c per dozen.

FLOUR—We can report a firm market with a good demand. We can report sales of standard western brands at the following: fair to good spring extras at $6 50a6 75; red winter wheat at $6 50a 6 75; choice Minnesota at $6 85a7. The mills have a good supply of wheat on hand and are doing a good business.

GRAIN—The receipt were moderate and so was the demand; holders continue firm in their views; we quote as follows: Wheat—fair to prime red $1 25a1 28; amber $1 28a1 30; white $1 30a1 35. Rye firm and wanted at 78a8c. Oats are held firmly with sales by the car load at 44a45c; from store at 48a50c. Corn—the demand was fair; we can report sales of prime yellow ear at 65a66c; mixed shelled at 62a 63; yellow shelled at 64a65c. Barley—the market was unsettled and correct figures difficult to obtain. A number of sales of grain were made at the Exchange.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
THURSDAY, September 14, 1871. }

REMARKS—The market continues very dull, prices being unsettled; in fact the market is in a very demoralized condition. The oil dealers appear to be waiting for something to turn up. They have been waiting for a movement of this kind for some time; how much longer they will have to wait is not easily to find out. The following are the nominal rates:

CRUDE

The rates wanted by holders were:

Spot	12c
September	12c
S. O. all year	11¼a11¾c
B. O. all year	12½c
Parker's	$4 55
Oil City	4 85
Lower Creek	4 70
Foster's	4 37½

REFINED.

Market quiet and nothing doing. We give the asking rates as follows:

Spot	23¾a23½c
September	23¾a23¾c
October	23¾a24c
November and December	24c
All year	24½c

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, September 13.—The market was extremely dull and quiet to-day and the aggregate of reported sales is small; holders still require figures that prevent buyers from operating largely. We quote the following

SALES.

2,500	bbls Church Run	$4 50
1,000	" P. F	4 40
1,000	"	4 37½
1,000	" Lower Creek, regular	4 70
500	" Tarr Farm, 46 gravity	4 65
1,000	" Spot	4 67½
500	"	4 65
1,000	" Oil City, 47 gravity	4 82½
1,000	"	4 80

NEW YORK, September 13.—Closing of the 12th—The market for refined is firm with a moderate inquiry; we quote cargoes at 23¾c. Sales of 2,000 bbls cargos spot at 23⅝c and 2,000 do 23¾c; cases 28¼c; crude in bulk unchanged at 13¾c. Philadelphia deliver unchanged; holders firm with sales of 2,500 bbls refined at 24⅝c; 4,000 do 23¾c with a return.

PHILADELPHIA, September 11—Market quiet.

Standard white	23¾c
September	23¾a23¾c
October	23¾a24c
November	23¾a24c
Cases	28c
Crude	13½c

TITUSVILLE, September 13.—Market firm but very quiet; spot $4 40; regular, $4 45.

OIL CITY, Sept. 13.—The market was dull and nothing doing; ordinary on Lower Creek held at $4 70a4 65 bid for 47 gravity; Oil City held at $4 87½; $4 82½ bid.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 13.—Market quiet at $4 65a4 70.

ROUSEVILLE, September 13.—Market quiet; nothing doing at $4 60a4 65.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
WEDNESDAY, September 12. }

REMARKS—The market was firm; prices have slightly advanced, that is for certain descriptions. We can also report sales of 12,000 pounds to be delivered next week at the rates we quote below. The following are the asking rates:

Common fleece	50a52c
Fine fleece	50a56c
Combing fleece	58a60c
Unwashed	30a40c
Tub washed	60c

CITY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
SATURDAY, September 9, 1871. }

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle for the week ending to-day have been fair for the medium and common grades and light for prime Prices on the best grades are fully ¼c better than one week ago, while on common there is no change. The number of buyers in attendance has been fair and market rather a brisk one. Everything is sold and the market closes firm at the advance. The following are the closing quotations on the different grades as offered on this market:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers	$5 50a5 75
Good to prime, 1,000 to 1,200	5 00a5 50
Common to med., 1,000 to 1,100	4 50a5 00
Bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500	4 50a4 00
Stock steers, 800 to 1,000	3 75a4 50

HOGS.

The arrivals for the week have been heavy. During the early part of it, the market under the influence of a fair demand, was moderately active, but owing to continued heavy receipts, and a falling off in the demand, trade has become more slow, and although prices have not declined any, the feeling is not so good, and sales are made very slowly to-day. The prospect is if the offerings continue heavy prices will go lower. The following are the closing quotations:

Extra, Philadelphia	$4 00@5 15
Good to prime, Phila., 225 to 250	4 00@4 75
" " N. Y., 180 to 220	4 40@4 65

SHEEP.

The offerings for the week have been fair. The market under the influence of an increased demand was better, prices having advanced fully ¼c. The most demand seemed to be for the best grades, which were not so plenty as the more common ones, and the principal advance was on prime sheep. Everything is sold and a firm feeling prevails, the market closing strong at the advance. The prospect at this writing is that unless the offerings prove heavy a fair market will be had next week.

Extra, 95 to 100	$5 25a5 50
Good to prime, 85 to 90	4 75a5 25
Decent to fair, 75 to 80	4 25a4 75
Mean to common 70 to 75	3 50a4 00
Foot rot, scalawags per head	1 00a1 50

No Family
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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, September 13.—Gold was dull, opening at 114a114⅛, closing at 113⅞. Cash gold was scarce; from ⅛ per cent. per day down to 2 per cent. per annum was paid for use.

Clearings about $50,500,000.

The Government bond market was weak and lower this afternoon, owing to the offerings at low prices to the Treasury today. The amount offered at the Treasury purchase was $5,608,100; awards of $1,000,000 at 112⅞.

The stock market was irregular, being quite weak in some shares and strong in others. Union Pacific was particularly weak at one time, and declined from 34½ to 29. Rock Island and Northwestern stocks were also weak. Reading, Lake Shore, Ohio's, and Pacific Mail were strong. The other shares were generally steady. The dealings throughout the day were well distributed, and the fluctuations infrequent. The volume of business was quite large. The market, with the exception of Lake Shore and Western Union, closed heavy. It was given out today that the terms of the Lake Shore dividend will be published soon.

Money was very abundant, large amounts being offered at the close at 2 per cent. without takers.

State bonds were dull, with little or no change in prices.

METALS—Copper, manufactured, unchanged; ingot Lake firmer, 23¾c cash. Iron—Scotch pig firmer, 33a37c; U. S., scarce and firm at 34a37c; bar firm at 76a 77c; Russia sheet tending upward at 14a 14½c. Nails—Cold steady; cut, $4 76; clinch, $ 00a6 75; horse shoe, 19½a31 per pound.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, September 13.—Flour firm; family $5 75a6 00. Wheat dull; red $1 20a 1 22. Corn firm at 52c. Rye firm at 65a 68c. Oats steady at 32a39c. Barley firm. Groceries firm. Oils steady. Eggs firm at 17c. Butter scarce and firm at 20a24c. Cheese firm at 9½a10c. Pork quiet and weak at $12 50. Lard steady; sales of steam at 9c; kettle held at 9¾c. Bulk meat firm; sales of 200,000 lbs sides, clear rib at 6¼c; many sales deliered at country points on private terms. Shoulders held at 5¾c; rough side, 6⅝c; clear side, 6⅞c. Hams, s. c., scarce, firm and higher at 15a 16c. Hogs active and advanced, $4 35a 4 60. Tobacco unchanged. Whisky firm at 90c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, September 13.—Wheat steady; No 1 red winter $1 36; No 2 $1 33. Corn firmer; high mixed 60c. Oats firm; sales of 2,000 bushels at 39c. Petroleum dull and heavy but unchanged, the Board adjourned until Friday.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, September 13.—Flour—extra spring 12½a25c higher at $5 37a5 50. Wheat—No 2 active at $1 17¾ cash; No 1 $1 21¾. Oats—No 2 firm at 30¾c. Corn—No 2 mixed firm at 47½c. Rye—No 2 61½c. Barley—No 2 firm at 64c.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK, September 13.—Cotton active and advanced; middling uplands, 21¼c.

CINCINNATI, September 13.—Cotton an advance asked but none established; low middlings 18¾a19c.

LOUISVILLE, September 13—Cotton firm; middling 20c.

NEW ORLEANS, September 13.—Cotton firm; sales 400 bales; good ordinary 17¼a18c; low middling 18¾a18⅞c.

CHARLESTON, September 13.—Cotton firm at 18¾a19c.

Burnett's Cocoaine is the cheapest and purest hair dressing; it keeps the hair pure, free from curf and improves its texture.

DIED.

DUNCAN—On Monday morning, September 11, 1871, at 12 o'clock, CARRIE DUFF, infant daughter of George R and Eliza J. Duncan, aged 9 months and 11 days.

McLAIN—On Sabbath night, September 10, 1871, at midnight, JAMES McLAIN, in the 68th year of his age.

CRONIN—Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, ANN CRONIN, in the 80th year of her age.

BOLES—On Thursday morning, September 7th, Mrs. ANNA BOLES, aged 60 years.

BURCHFIELD—Thursday evening September 7th, at 6 o'clock, MAGGIE S., infant daughter of Mr. W. W. Burchfield.

MILLER—On Sabbath afternoon, September 10, at 6 o'clock, Mrs. JANE H., wife of Robert C. Miller.

WHITEMAN—On Monday, September 11, 1871, MRS. WHITEMAN, wife of Joseph Whiteman, aged 35 years.

HUMPHREY—On Monday evening, September 11th, at 9½ o'clock, Mrs. ELIZABETH HUMPHREY, (daughter of Wm. Morrow, deceased,) in the 29th year of her age.

DEVLIN—On Tuesday morning, September 12th, at 2 o'clock, at her late residence in Baldwin township, Allegheny county, Mrs. MARTHA DEVLIN, relict of the late Peter Devlin, and mother of Rev. Father Devlin, of St. Paul's Cathedral.

BRIGHT—On Tuesday afternoon, September 12th, 1871, at 1 o'clock, AGNES, wife of A. S. Bright, in her 29th year.

MARSHALL—On Tuesday morning, September 12, 1871, MARY ANN, relict of the late Samuel L. Marshell, in the 66th year of her age.

Old Things Have Passed Away.

This is at least true of the old method of treating the long abused and much abused human body. It is no longer considered wise to put a patient to the torture in order to cure him of a disease in which pain is already undermining the energies of the system. True science ranges itself on the side of nature, and endeavors to assist her in her fight against disease. This is the province of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most approved tonic ever advertised in this country. It may recommended as a fall medicine, par excellence, for it is certain that biliousness, dyspepsia, and malarious fevers are especially prevalent. The frame, exhausted by the heats of summer, is relaxed and feeble at its close, and requires, we may say DEMAND artificial assistance. Afford that assistance in occasional doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and the evils referred to may be escaped. Throughout the far west, and on the steaming alluvial of the southern rivers, all the varieties of periodical fever are probably rife to-day. Had a course of Hostetter's Bitters been commenced by the sufferer a month ago, i. e., before this unhealthy season set in, seven-eighths of them would in all probability be in their usual health at the present time. So much for want of forecaste. So much for not keeping in the house, and using daily, the best safeguard against epidemic and endemic fevers.

As flocks of imposters and imitators are trying to follow in the wake of the great American remedy, therefore be sure that the article you buy is genuine and verified by the proper trade marks. The true article can only be obtained in bottles. Beware of the spurious bitters sold by the gallon or in keg.

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